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City Parking Study Starts; Living Scale Up and Down; British Raid 30 Airdromes

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 20, 1940

In New England: Boom and Slump?

The standard of living of the average American will rise during the balance of 1940, but will gradually drop as the new defense taxes begin to bite in 1941, two New England economists forecast today. Simultaneously, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau recommended that farmers put in reserve supplies of feed, fuel, and food in anticipation of possible transportation difficulties or price rises. [Details: Page 9.]

A traffic survey of downtown Boston was begun by the Bureau of Street Traffic Research of Yale University—part of a survey of the parking problems of 29 large American cities. [Details: Page 9.]

Fred G. Trask continued his campaign for purchase by the Town of Winthrop, Mass., of a large private power plant, despite his failure to obtain a Town referendum on the matter next Saturday.

War Summary: Raids by British and Nazis

Attack on Kiel and 30 airdromes in Germany by British bombers at night and daylight raids at Flushing and an anti-aircraft position near Amsterdam continued Britain's vigorous counterattacks.

German transports were reported bombed by British navy units off the coast of Norway, leading to speculations as to whether the Germans were nearing an attempt at invasion of Britain.

British raids on Boulogne and other points on the French coast and in Germany were carried out by the British Air Force, while German raiders after a halt in the massed attacks on Britain, renewed their attacks on points in England during the night.

Somaliland victory has caused jubilation in the Italian press. Herr Hitler wired felicitations to Signor Mussolini. The British minimized their withdrawal. [Details: Page 1.]

Refugee ship of 5,000 tons bound for Jamaica was reported sunk by Germans. The ship was unidentified.

Long-range guns for shelling Dover from across the Channel were acknowledged by the British to have been in action recently.

Britain will lease to the United States naval bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons. He said England is able to continue air struggle "indefinitely," with Britain now making planes faster than Germany and appealed to the United States for naval reinforcements. [Details: Page 1.]

Turkish Pledge to Greece Still in Doubt

Ankara, Turkey (AP)—The impression that Turkey will aid Greece unhesitatingly if it is attacked by Italy persisted among foreign observers here today, although Government spokesmen denied any such assurance had been formally communicated to Greece.

Ruman-Hungarian Parleys Resumed

Rumanian-Hungarian negotiations, which apparently had been near a deadlock, were unexpectedly resumed today as hints, believed from Berlin, indicated desirability of settlement of the Hungarian territorial claims over Transylvania. [Details: Page 4.]

Naval Maneuvers in Pacific Expanded

Honolulu—Additional naval operations expected to last at least a month were begun by the main body of the United States Fleet, in leaving Pearl Harbor. The battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers had just completed two weeks of upkeep attention.

In Washington: Ickes Opens Attack on Willkie

In the Democratic Party's "official" answer to Wendell Willkie's acceptance speech, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, called the Republicans the "party of appeasement," and charged that Mr. Willkie was a member of Tammany Hall, an admirer of Samuel Insull, and a "rich man's Roosevelt." [Details: Page 5.]

The House Military Affairs Committee gave its tentative approval to the registration for military service of men from 18 through 64 years of age.

The Rules Committee voted clearance to the House floor for legislation to authorize President Roosevelt to take over for national defense purposes war materials, including machine tools.

Authorization for the Secretary of the Treasury to order retired officers of the Coast Guard to duty during "time of national emergency" was contained in a bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Enabling legislation for the President to appoint an unlimited number of reserve aviators as permanent officers in the Navy and Marine Corps was contained in a bill sent by the Senate to the White House. The measure seeks to open a Navy career for reserves who otherwise could attain only a temporary active status in the service.

The German Embassy said German military authorities would not "in any way" threaten the refugee ship American Legion, en route from Finland, but voiced concern over mines.

William S. Knudsen, production chief of the Defense Commission, left Washington with Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, to inspect Air Corps establishments and major aircraft plants in the Middle and Far West.

A high Navy official's statement that "progress has stopped" on procurement of ship materials, partly because industry has found business with the British more profitable, was made public by the Senate Appropriations Committee. [Details: Financial Page.]

Greek Mission to Start for Berlin Aug. 23

Athens (AP)—Informed sources said that a two-member Greek trade commission would leave for Berlin Aug. 23 to iron out details of a recently signed German-Greek trade agreement.

Flying Boat Spans Atlantic in 14 Hours

London (AP)—The Air Ministry announced that the British flying boat Clare arrived at Foynes, Ireland, at 11:35 a. m. (5:35 a. m., E. S. T.) after a west-east crossing of the Atlantic in 13 hours and 52 minutes.

Underground Defenses Prepared At Hawaii for Sea and Air Forces

HONOLULU (AP)—The United States will soon have an underground shore hangar. Unostentatiously, the Army recently acquired property "somewhere on Oahu" for the project.

The property contains a natural beach runway next to a hillside which can be excavated without revealing the contemplated hangar. In other ways, too, the Army and Navy in Hawaii have kept abreast of modern underground, unbombable developments. A $300,000 project is now under way to put gasoline storage tanks underground, both on Oahu and the five outlying islands.

At command, the Intelligence Department of the Army, Navy and Air Corps, could move into undisclosed underground quarters, hewn out of solid rock, well stocked with provisions and gas, and bomb proof.

At Lualualei, Navy ammunition dump, millions of dollars of ammunition is now stored in underground shelters ready for instant use. Incoming battleships are adding to the store. At Red Hill, just outside Honolulu, a full $20,000,000 worth of ammunition is stored.

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How About License To Conserve Ink?

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug. 20

The Illinois Central Railroad has notified its traffic representatives that among the materials essential to national defense and subject to license by the Secretary of State before they can be exported were the following:

Monochlormethylchlorformate, trinitronaphthalene and hexanitrodiphenylamine.

Curley Heads New Dealers In Bay State

A major surprise in Massachusetts political circles came today when it was announced that President Roosevelt's campaign for a third term will be directed officially in the Bay State by former Gov. James M. Curley, head of a Boston political machine, and an original supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, who recently, however, has been cool toward the President.

Plans for the Democratic Presidential campaign in New England were outlined yesterday at a luncheon in New York given by Edward J. Flynn, newly elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and attended by Mr. Curley; William H. Burke, Chairman of the Party's State Committee in Massachusetts; Mrs. Margaret O'Riordan, Democratic National Committeewoman from this State, and other party leaders from other sections.

The highlights of the plans were disclosed in Boston this afternoon following the return of the Bay State Democrats to this city.

Flynn to Be Active

The campaign throughout New England will be given the personal attention of Mr. Flynn, it was stated, despite the demands that obviously will be made upon his time in directing the national party effort and keeping a hand in the political affairs of his home area, the Bronx, the New York County of which he is Democratic leader.

Working under Mr. Flynn in each of the New England States, all of which went Republican two years ago, although four supported President Roosevelt in 1936, will be the Democratic National Committeeman of each State. Mr. Curley, who also has served three terms as Mayor, is National Committeeman for Massachusetts.

The selection of Mr. Curley to head the Bay State campaign was surprising to political observers not only because he has been cool toward the President in recent years, but because he has been defeated in his last three attempts to win public office. In the past three years, he has successively been defeated by rival candidates for United States Senator, Mayor of Boston, and Governor. Two of his successful rivals were Republicans and the third had Republican support.

It appeared, however, that the new Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who at one time was affiliated with Tammany Hall and who is regarded as an extremely able and practical political leader, is seeking similarly practical men in each State. In this light, Mr. Curley is considered an able campaigner for a major national fight in which the forces of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago will play important roles.

Cake Without Icing For British Princess

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Because of the war, Princess Margaret Rose will have only a plain sponge cake for her birthday anniversary tomorrow.

Sugar rationing does not provide for the icing.

King George and Queen Elizabeth are expected to spend at least part of the day with their daughter and she will entertain a few of her friends at a picnic.

Passage Approved For 19,373 Children

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mr. Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, Dominions Undersecretary, told the House of Commons today that the Government has approved applications for the transportation of 19,373 children overseas to escape the dangers of war.

'This Changing World' On Financial Page

"This Changing World" by H. B. Elliston will be found on the Financial Pages today, and will appear on those pages thrice weekly.

Early U. S. Step Seen on Naval Aid to Britain

Welles praises Bullitt speech calling for dispatch of destroyers to England.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The United States Government today again expressed its active concern for the defense of Great Britain as Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, praised the recent speech of William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, calling for the dispatch of at least 50 over-age American destroyers to Britain.

Mr. Welles' statement, which came hard on the heels of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's plea for the destroyers and his offer of naval and air bases to the United States, is taken here as a further indication that a White House decision upon the destroyers will be forthcoming within the next few days.

Still further support for any Anglo-American discussions that might open new air and naval bases in the New World to American defense forces came today from Representative William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Opinion in Congress

Although Mr. Bankhead said that there is probably a great deal of difference of opinion over the question of sending the destroyers to Britain, he did declare that "there is a pronounced sentiment in the House and in the country" for obtaining British bases in this Hemisphere. Reading between the lines of the Speaker's statement, observers here believe they see a growing Congressional recognition that 50 or more over-age destroyers would be a cheap price to pay for the long-range advantage of obtaining such vitally-needed defense bases.

The attitude of such Congressional leaders as Representative Bankhead and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, leader of the Senate's Democratic majority, is held to be extremely important, since fear of a political storm on Capitol Hill is said to be all that is holding the Administration back from releasing the destroyers. Senator Barkley is known to favor destroyer-aid to Britain.

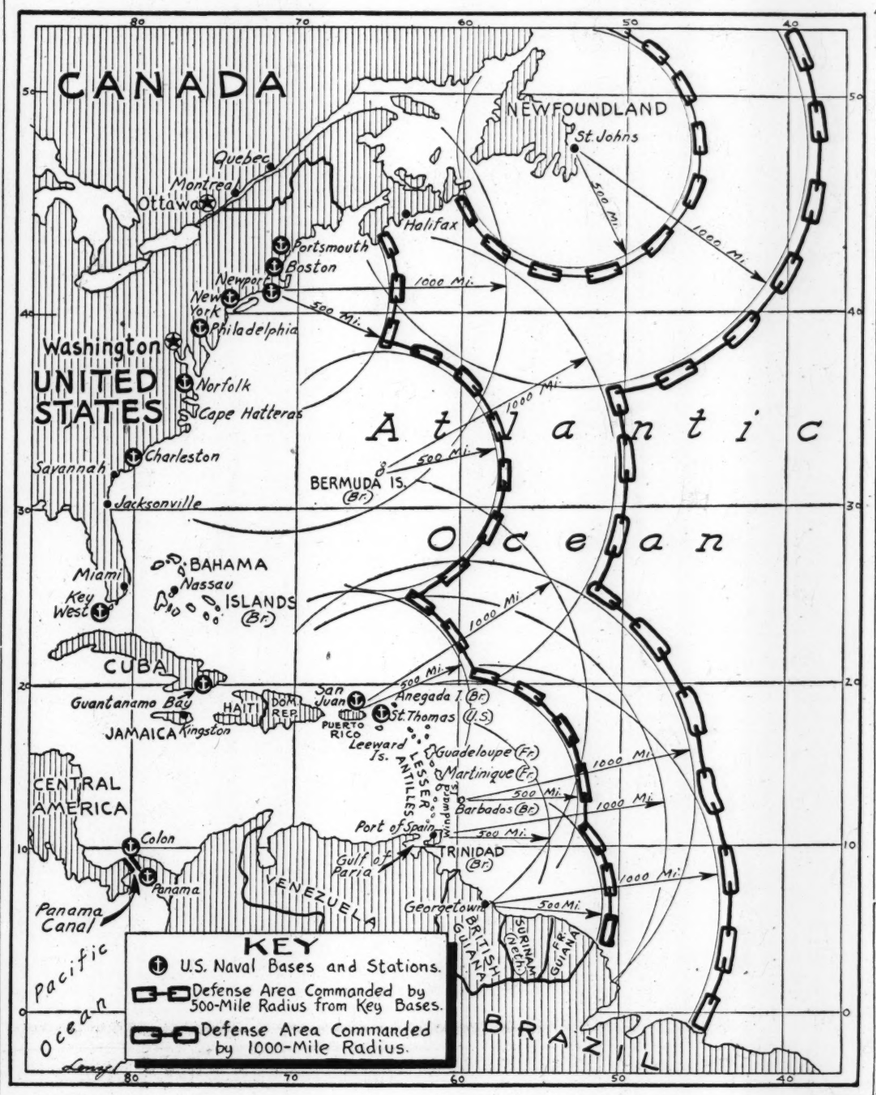
Mr. Welles' indorsement of the Bullitt speech came at his press conference in which he declared that it was highly desirable that such men as Ambassador Bullitt, who spent some years abroad studying the foreign situation at close range, should give the American people the benefit of their observations.

Reiterating that the Bullitt speech was authorized by the State Department, Mr. Welles stressed the fact that the United States is clearly going through grave times and grave perils.

The conviction that the White House will, before the end of the week, make an extremely impor-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

British Offer Bases to U. S.; Appeal for 'Timely' Naval Aid; Churchill Sees Balance Shifting



By a Staff Artist

Key to U. S. Strategy for New Naval Bases

Lease by Britain of naval bases in the Western Hemisphere would bolster naval strategy of the United States by permitting a double defense cordon to be thrown around the Atlantic seaboard and the Panama Canal.

How new bases would aid U. S. strategy: Page 4.

Premier says blockade will not be lifted to permit food to reach Nazi victims.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Minister, disclosed in the House of Lords today that an agreement "in principle" had already been reached with the United States Government on the leasing of British Western Hemisphere air and naval bases.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Britain has decided to offer the United States 99-year leases on air and naval defense bases in its western hemisphere possessions, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

In his eighth war statement, one filled with cold confidence, the Prime Minister declared Britain had decided to offer these "suitable sites" to the United States in Newfoundland and the West Indies, and was not asking for any advantage in return.

However, he did appeal for "timely reinforcement" of Britain's Navy from the United States—apparently a reference to some 50 over-age American destroyers which Britain wants to buy.

His appeal was made to "our friends across the ocean" to send Britain the warships which will "bridge the gap between the peace flotillas of 1939 and the war flotillas of 1941."

As Mr. Churchill spoke three great waves of German planes thundered across the channel into Southeast England and dropped their bombs, then roared back to France.

Ready to Act Now

Of the proffer of defense bases to America, Mr. Churchill asserted Britain was ready to open discussions for their development whenever President Roosevelt was ready. "Naturally," he added, "no transfer of sovereignty is involved.

"Undoubtedly this process means that these two great organizations of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage," he declared.

"For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings.

"I could not stop it if I wished. No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll (cheers), let it roll on fullflood, inexorable, irresistible, benignant, to broader lands and better days."

He told the Commons that "far larger operations are impending in the Middle East" and declared that invasion of Britain becomes "much more difficult week by week."

Scorns Nazi Blockade

The Prime Minister, dismissing Germany's proclaimed "total blockade" of England, declared bluntly that no food would be allowed to reach any country which has fallen to Herr Hitler. He said he regretted that he had to refuse American requests that food be allowed to go to the people of France, Belgium, and Holland.

He conceded that "the enemy are still far more numerous in the air than we," but declared that British plane production now exceeds Germany's, "largely."

"We are sure of ourselves and our cause," said the Prime Minister, and he declared that, with control of the seas and the friendship of the United States, Britain can "draw resources from the whole world."

Two or three years mean nothing in the life of a Nation, he told the British; and, be the road "long or short, rough or smooth, we mean to reach our journey's end."

"Hitler is now sprawled over Europe. Our offensive springs are being slowly compressed, and we must resolutely and methodically prepare ourselves for the campaigns of 1941 and 1942.

"And when we are doing the finest thing in the world, and have the honor to be the sole champion of the liberty of all Europe, we must not grudge these years, or weary as we toil and struggle through them."

Then, somberly, he reviewed this summer's "cataract of disaster," warned that "the puppet Government" of France may be forced to become Britain's foe "at any moment" and declared that all the ports "from the North Cape to the Spanish frontier" might be used to attempt an invasion of Britain.

Yet, he said, immense amounts of munitions from the United States had been landed in England "without the loss of a gun or a round" of ammunition, and he predicted that England, with the help of American production, eventu-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

British Save Troops in Somaliland

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—Although the Italian success in Somaliland does not materially weaken Britain's strategic position in the Near East, according to military authorities here, it does admittedly strengthen that of the Italians.

Somaliland itself—an arid land of scrub and desert and low mountains—is of little intrinsic value, so it is possible for the British to state quite accurately that their forces employed there can be more valuable elsewhere.

On the other hand, the occupation of British Somaliland was absolutely essential as far as the Italians were concerned, and it would consequently be quite incorrect to suggest that their success does not matter.

In fact, there has been considerable criticism lately of a certain tendency here to present all Britain's "withdrawals according to plan" as comparative successes.

The British colony formed an enclave in Italian East Africa, and, since Britain has command of the seas in these parts, it could have been used at any time for launching an attack on Ethiopia.

Thus before any Egyptian adventure could be undertaken by the Italians, and the Suez Canal threatened, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was bound to try to render British Somaliland incapable of being used as a back door to the Italian Empire.

British military authorities in the Near East are naturally aware of these facts and for them the evacuation of the slender Somaliland forces under Brig. Gen. A. R. Chater was a sad necessity.

Plans for the defense of this territory depended very largely on French help. In fact, the French holding of the Allies' right flank was an essential pivot of the defense plan. Consequently, when it became clear that the French colonial forces were going to follow their leaders and lay down their arms, it also became clear that British Somaliland could not be held without very considerable reinforcements.

Now that the Somaliland holding force has been withdrawn it will itself be used as a reinforcement—albeit a small one—for the British Army in a more immediately significant battle zone.

This of course cuts two ways, for the Italians will now be able to employ the major part of their victorious force on another front—probably the southeastern Sudan front—where their armies have already captured one or two frontier posts, which, although of little significance in themselves, could prove valuable as takeoff boards for the launching of a major offensive.

It should be pointed out, however, that the Italian East African forces are in fact surrounded and cannot be reinforced and supplied unless they can make contact with their main Libyan Army more than a thousand miles distant to the north.

British evacuation ship sunk by U-boat: Page 5.

Intimate Message from Washington

When an Ambassador Speaks Out of Turn It Depends, It Would Seem, on Whose Views He Reflects Whether or Not He Gets a Spanking

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

How does it happen that one United States Ambassador—William C. Bullitt—is allowed to make a speech warning the American people to back conscription and transfer of destroyers to Great Britain when another—John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium—has just been called on the carpet for merely giving hints as to his views on American foreign policy?

Mr. Bullitt ventured into the policy-expounding field less than two weeks after Mr. Cudahy had been called home, reportedly for talking too freely in London.

Of the Cudahy incident, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles said:

"It illustrates once again the importance which must be attributed by American representatives abroad to the Department's instructions to refrain at this critical time from making public statements other than those made in accordance with the instructions of the Department of State."

Bullitt Reflects President

With the Bullitt speech it is different. The day after it was delivered, newsmen at the State Department didn't even bother to ask Secretary of State Hull what he thought of it or with what authority the Ambassador to France spoke. By and large, they knew, the Bullitt views are President Roosevelt's views.

Mr. Bullitt, as an envoy, has long had special privileges. Instead of reporting to the Secretary of State, as do most heads of American diplomatic missions abroad, Mr. Bullitt confers directly with the President. He puts in many a trans-Atlantic telephone call direct to the White House. When he comes back home, he always reports to the President.

Technically, of course, Mr Bullitt is within his rights, since an Ambassador is officially the representative of the President, whereas a minister represents the Department of State.

Once in a while, Mr. Bullitt's independent ways rankle the State Department a little. There is a rule that diplomatic representatives stick with the Government to which they are assigned. That was why Mrs. J. Borden Harriman went rushing off across Norway when that country was invaded and the Government had to flee. Mr. Bullitt, on the other hand, accepted an invitation to stay on in Paris as unofficial Governor between the French Government's departure and the German occupation. As such, he was instrumental in arranging for the peaceful occupation of the French capital.

The State Department had expected him to move on to Vichy and therefore became considerably disturbed when reports came through that he had been taken into Nazi custody. The report later was proved untrue, but not until a certain amount of displeasure had cropped up here in Washington with Mr. Bullitt's ways.

High in Roosevelt Favor

Mr. Roosevelt looks upon Mr. Bullitt as one of his most trusted advisers. And as a matter of fact, when it comes to fundamental policy, there are no real differences of opinion between the Ambassador and dominant views at the State Department, either.

His Philadelphia speech was a vigorous, disturbing appraisal of what he believes to be the international situation today. He himself narrowly escaped safely from a German air raid. He saw the Nazis march into Paris. He made the kind of speech that a person would naturally make after he had been through such experiences.

It certainly wasn't the kind of speech that Secretary Hull would have made, though the Secretary is no more of an appeaser than Mr. Bullitt. The same ideas expressed in the less dramatic tones of Secretary Hull probably would not have aroused the storm on Capitol Hill that the Bullitt speech did. One cannot imagine even the most vehement isolationist senators tagging any remarks of Secretary Hull's "very little short of treason."

The Republican presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, is charging President Roosevelt with dabbling "in inflammatory statements and manufactured panics." The President's attacks on foreign powers, he says, "have been useless and dangerous."

So, no doubt, it is important to keep all warnings, such as Mr. Bullitt's, in such a vein that reasonable Americans will not regard the sentinel as a shepherd boy crying: "Wolf, wolf!"

Mary Hornaday

Congregationalists Told Christianity Alone Is True

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Christianity is winning the real and only victory in the world's present battle with itself. Even dictators with selfish, personal aims cannot avoid giving it the victory. By their own statements they attest that their ideologies are failures and that Christianity alone is true.

These confident, ringing assurances were brought to the delegates at the biennial General Council meeting of the Congregational-Christian Churches here by the Rev. George M. Gibson of Hyde Park, Chicago, who insisted that today more than ever Christians must be active in giving the world the teaching exemplified by the Founder of Christianity.

"Even now," the Rev. Dr. Gibson declared, "are all manner of signs that the real desire of the world is for that which we are sent to give. The values uniformly appealed to are the Christian values. . . . Statesmen of all nations seek to perpetuate their power by presenting themselves to their peoples as men of peace. Advocates of all economic orders and political systems call upon justice as their aim."

Above Places, Circumstances

This speaker told the delegates, who represented many of the organization's 6,041 churches, that today Nazi, Fascist, Communist and even democratic teachings were "by their very limitations" disappointing their adherents. The only teaching which can satisfy the human heart Dr. Gibson insisted, is the gospel of Christ Jesus. "The religions and philosophies of men are marked with the localities and situations from which they rise. The Gospel of Christ is above places and circumstances."

While strongly supporting the separation of Church and State as a fundamental tenet for the United States, the Rev. Dr. L. Wendell Fifield of Washington, D. C., told the delegates that Protestants should not object to President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his representative to the Vatican simply because the Roman Catholic Church may thereby have gained additional prestige. "I love the Protestant spirit and zeal," the speaker said, "but I would gladly see the Protestant Church lose its identity, or the (Roman) Catholic Church either, if as a result, democracy was safeguarded and war banished from the earth."

Roger W. Babson, Moderator of the Congregational-Christian Church from 1936 to 1938, made a plea for a return to Congregationalism. He deplored what he said was a tendency in the Church to establish and pattern autocratic headquarters. "The most distinctive feature of Congregational polity is its recognition of the local church as the final authority in determining church policies and methods," the Massachusetts statistician said.

Hawaii Christianized

Dr. John P. Erdman of the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association told the Council here that the Christianization of Hawaii, including the many pagan people who had migrated to the islands, had been one of the most successful in the mission field.

In discussing action the United States and its churches should take toward European refugees, Mrs. Royal G. Whiting of Weston, Mass., Chairman of the denomination's Council for Social Action, declared that America must continue its original role as an asylum for persecuted people.

While Americans must be practical and realize that they cannot absorb all of the world's homeless people, Mrs. Whiting said the churches could help those refugees who were in this country to find jobs and friends.

Declaring that the root of agricultural problems was largely human "self-interest," Dr. Thomas Alfred Tripp of New York said the best solution was the Christian teaching. He issued a frank challenge to Californians, citing that here center many of the Nation's agricultural problems, yet he said, "less than one-half of Californians are even members of any kind of a church."

Cheer Opens U. S. to Britain Radio 'Bridge'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—A "Transatlantic Friendship Bridge" built of radio waves, over which will travel messages of hope and encouragement to beleaguered Britain, was formally open for traffic today, following inauguration ceremonies at Station WMCA here in co-operation with shortwave Station WRUL in Boston.

Prominent Americans, and especially those active in war relief, refugee and similar organizations in Britain's behalf, will speak to the British people on this "hands-across-the-sea" program, transmitting to the British Isles that reassurance and good cheer from Americans which has been accounted by Britons themselves to be almost as effective as shipments of war supplies.

This radio arch to Europe, erected through the joint efforts of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, owners of Station WRUL and the British-American Ambulance Corps, will carry its freight in daily 5 p. m. broadcasts Mondays through Fridays, originating in New York and traveling by special wire to WRUL's shortwave transmitter in Boston.

An initial panel of short messages by Walter S. Lemmon, President of Station WRUL; Raymond Gram Swing, American radio news commentator; Gerald Cock, American representative of the British Broadcasting Company; William V. C. Ruxton, and Mrs. Spaulding Kirkbride, President and Secretary, respectively, of the British-American Ambulance Corps, and Donald Flamme, President of Station WMCA, was carried on the first 5 o'clock program yesterday evening.

"We are gratified," said Mr. Swing to his British listeners, "that you will now be able to hear what so many of us feel and hold by these serious days. I should like to mention especially two profound changes now perceptible in American thinking. First, there is visible a deep awakening in the attitude of Americans toward Britain's war."

"In this hour," declared Walter S. Lemmon, "we strengthen our faith that in our civilized world the great spiritual forces of Christianity which were set in motion 20 centuries ago still continue to operate, invisibly perhaps, but very actively.

"After some of the accumulated jetsam and rubbish of our present era has been swept away, the tide of advancing civilization will surely deepen. So let us rekindle our faith and, like the patriarchs of old, 'Be strong and very courageous.'"

Mess Call at Games

Wide World

Time Out for Lunch

Sergt. Noble L. Frank of Harrisburg, Pa., a member of the 104th Cavalry, 22d Cavalry Division, eating lunch with his horse, "Heyday," at the First Army maneuvers being held near Pyrites, N. Y. The Army games are the largest in the peacetime history of the country.

140 Children From Europe In Vanguard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—One hundred and forty children, the first British youngsters to be evacuated from their bombed homeland through the collective efforts of Americans as represented by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, were expected to arrive here this afternoon on an unspecified vessel of the Cunard White Star Line.

Whereas the United States committee has cleared visas before for children brought over by the American Friends Service Committee and Oxford groups, this is the first contingent to be handled entirely under the committee's program. This vanguard of a group of 1,000 children for whom transportation already has been allotted will, it is expected, be composed largely of children from typical British families of moderate means.

Spurred by impending arrival of the "token" shipment and by the terms of the mercy ships bill now before Congress, the United States Committee urged its representatives in 200 cities throughout the United States to rush to national headquarters affidivits from persons wishing to sponsor young evacuees from the British Isles. Whereas the first contingent is cared for in this respect, 32,000 more children have been specifically listed for evacuation to the United States out of the 200,000 children registered in Britain, it was pointed out.

Guarantees Required

"The mercy ships bill in its present form contains the stipulation that sponsors of the children must make their guarantees before the rescue ships leave the war zones," said a statement signed by Marshall Field and Eric H. Biddle, President and Executive Chairman respectively of the Committee.

"This is the signal to go ahead with the completion of affidavits as rapidly as possible, particularly for unspecified children. We expect that three out of every four children will be from typical British families of moderate means."

Meanwhile it was learned that many of the first contingent of British children might be able to recite Lincoln's Gettysburg Address upon landing, for each of the children will carry as a "democratic passport" to America a book entitled "Token of Freedom" which contains words spoken in defense of freedom from Pericles to Patrick Henry and from Lincoln to Walt Whitman.

According to Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, Chairman of the Writers' Committee of the United States Committee, a prize was offered during the voyage for the best recitation of the Gettysburg Address. Americans in Britain, and particularly the Americans-in-Britain outpost of the Committee for Defending America by Aiding the Allies, bore the expenses of printing the first 1,000 copies of the book.

Ideals of Freedom

The little books were presented, it was said, to show the children that they need not feel that they are in exile in the United States where the ideal of freedom is as strong as in their homeland. The book's subtitle describes it as a "spiritual passport fit to accompany the children of the defenders of freedom who set sail from Great Britain in 1940."

The United States Committee's drive to raise $5,000,000 was emphasized at headquarters with the announcement that Colby M. Chester, Chairman of the Board of the General Foods Corporation, had accepted the chairmanship of the child refugee organization's commerce and industry committee. Under Mr. Chester's leadership, business, industry, finance and professional groups, organized into 86 divisions, will solicit contributions in an active campaign to be launched soon.

On another sector of the refugee-relief front, reports received at headquarters of the Allied Relief Fund revealed that food and clothing shipped by that organization were "extremely valuable" in helping to meet the immediate problems of caring for the 12,000 Channel island refugees who have evacuated into Britain in the past few weeks.

The midsummer report of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief emphasized that channels for American relief work in occupied Poland remain open and that foodstuffs purchased in Lithuania are being distributed largely to children's institutions.

German Anti-Nazis Seized In France for Reich Jails

CHANCY, Switzerland, Aug. 20 (AP)—Hundreds of German anti-Nazis who fled their homeland when Adolf Hitler came into power are being rounded up by his agents in conquered France and taken back to Nazi jails, reports from across the border disclosed today.

Armed with long lists of names, Nazi officials were said to be making the rounds of civilian internment camps in the unoccupied zone in France in a widespread search for fugitive German nationals.

Neutral observers told of seeing large groups of forlorn prisoners herded into trucks under guard of heavily armed Germans in civilian clothes and being driven off to Germany via the occupied zone.

Several hundred German nationals were said to have been taken from the Gurs camp in the Pyrenees in this fashion within the last week.

Many of these fought for the Republican Army during the Spanish civil war as members of the International Brigade and later sought refuge in France, where they were interned.

Some enlisted in the French Foreign Legion at the outbreak of the present war, but were sent back to internment camps last March when the French Army was "purged" of all German nationals as a protection against "fifth columnists."

Tattered French uniforms still were worn by these men as they started their journey back to Germany.

Others being sent back to the Reich include intellectuals who in one way or another participated in anti-Nazi organizations.

Various Nazi extremists of many nationalities taken into custody by the French at the beginning of the war already have been released from internment camps in the unoccupied zone on orders from Germany, it was added.

Among these was the Belgian Rexist chief, Léon Degrelle, and about 1,600 Belgian soldiers who had been disarmed by the French when they demonstrated in favor of King Leopold.

Approximately 75,000 persons, including ex-soldiers and civilians—women as well as men—still remain in French concentration camps in the Pyrenees, it was said.

Among these are Germans, Jews, Poles, White Russians, Austrians and many other foreigners who are without papers. The prisoners also include many French suspected of political activity against the wartime Government.

Hobby of Fossil Hunting Becomes Full-Time Job

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In collecting fossils of a giant armored fish with jaws like huge pliers, a Cleveland resident has turned an avocation into a vocation. He is Peter A. Bungart, now of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, whose shale-bank fishing expeditions in northern Ohio have been going on for about 50 years. The species is listed as living 400,000,000 years ago, when this vicinity was covered with a great inland sea.

Mr. Bungart's efforts in uncovering fossils of the "dinichthys" have given the Museum one of the largest collections in the world of fishes from the Devonian period of geologic time.

From this, much has been learned about the prehistoric past of this part of the country. In the Bungart collection are about 2,500 of the big fellows. They are so important to natural science that paleontologists from the United States and foreign countries come here to study them.

Mr. Bungart was a farm boy not yet in his teens when he started collecting specimens of the Dinichthys, which seem to be found in greater numbers here than any other place in the world. A hotel keeper named Jay Terrell, at Sheffield, Ohio, got him interested. That explains why one form for these prehistoric fish is known to the scientific world today, through Mr. Bungart, as Dinichthys Terrelli. For many years it was just a hobby with Mr. Bungart. But then the museums heard about him, and he gave up ship carpentering to devote all his time to it.

Layers of shale are like pages of a book to Mr. Bungart, and he can read them from 20 or 25 feet away as he goes searching along river banks for the fish. He has a knack of spotting his specimens by a certain shade of discoloration in the rocks.

All that remains of these Devonian fishes are the vertebrae, skull and teeth—the head of the fish was encased in a bony armor. Mr. Bungart seldom finds a complete specimen intact. He has to make extended search for missing pieces in almost every case. They may have been washed down into the creek bed, or they may be further back in the shale bank. In one case he waited ten years for additional erosion to bring a piece of fossil to light, just so he could complete a specimen.

After he collects them, there is the job of preparing them for exhibition. This, too, requires great patience. Some of the pieces are so small they must be worked on under a microscope, with a common sewing needle for a chisel. He has collected many more secimens than he can possibly prepare. Some are new specimens not yet even described. The museum has Dr. David H. Dunkle, a paleontologist, working on that.

The largest of Mr. Bungart's finds is a Dinichthys with a head as large as a 50-gallon barrel. He estimates it was 20 feet long, weighed about 2,500 pounds.

Omar Ranney

'War of Speed' Is Tested In New York's Mock Battle

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Opposing warriors of America's First Army, sampling Blitzkrieg tactics for the first time in northern New York's four-day mock battle, plunged today into a "war of speed" that forced new highly mobile units into leading offensive roles.

Within the first 24 hours of the Nation's biggest peacetime war games, both an invading "Black" Army and defending "Blue" tasted what military observers termed the combat superiority of motorized troops over the units trudging to battle stations afoot.

Dawn of the second day of an imaginary struggle for admittance to industrial and military centers turned the spotlight on a suddenly revealed mobile force of "Blues" on the extreme southern end of a battle line extending 35 miles from the St. Lawrence River.

The location of this unit, uncovered by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army Commander and "Blue" leader, as a war game "surprise," indicated the probable theater of action by the main defending force.

The unit, organized to offset the "Blacks'" advantage in the streamlined First Division, caught the invaders unaware at the outset of the war games yesterday by moving swiftly into enemy territory before being stopped.

The equally mobile First Division uncovered a similar surprise at the northern end of the battle line by racing from its position in the rear of "Black" forces to the front and stopping the "Blues'" anticipated advance by foot over rain-soaked fields.

The Regular Army's First Division, which spent nine of the last 13 months in war maneuvers from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, bent the "Blue" defense backward with this opening onslaught. But the defender's superior numbers straightened the battle line by nightfall and then went on to dent the center of the "Black" lines before daybreak.

This salient or bulge, officers believed, gave the "Blues" the edge in the first day's battle.

'War' Ends

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., Aug. 20 (AP)—The second "war" in this area this year between the "Reds" and the "Blues" ended today and 2,000 officers were summoned to a meeting to talk over the results.

Approximately 70,000 National Guard and Regular Army troops from southern states engaged in training and actual maneuvers under simulated war conditions.

A like number of regular Army men "fought" a similar "war" over this terrain a few months ago.

Expert observers who watched the 70,000 men during their 21-day training period, ending today, praised their spirit but said the 47,000 National Guardsmen and others, who don't get regular drill, need at least six months' practice to become real soldiers.

One officer said that if the 47,000 Guardsmen were sent against Hitler's trained veterans, who fought their way through the Low Countries and Belgium to conquer France, "It would be just too bad for the Americans."

"This Nation," he said, "has got to start training like a football squad when it first reports for practice."

Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embrick, Third Army Commander who summoned officers of today's meeting in Alexandria, asserted:

"This particular period is a milestone on the long road which our army has traveled. For the first time in peacetime history, all four armies are in the field, regulars, national guardsmen, and selected reservises." (Other maneuvers were held in the states of New York, Washington and Wisconsin.)

Previously, training periods consisted of annual two week encampments of regiments or parts of regiments, and weekly drills of companies.

As "hostilities" ceased reports came in that Col. Henry B. Curtis, Commander of the Washington Artillery, theoretically captured last Saturday and then theoretically liberated was captured again yesterday.

Nazi Rope Tightens

VICHY, France, Aug. 20 (AP)—The right to practice medicine, dentistry or pharmacy in France and its colonies is denied to persons not born of French fathers by a law published in the Official Journal yesterday.

Exceptions are made for those "scientifically honored" by France, who served with fighting units either in 1914-1918 or 1939-40, or natives of Alsace-Lorraine who acquired French nationality as a result of the World War.

Humming Bird Is World's Ace Aviator Standing Still in Air and Backing Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The humming bird was proclaimed the world's champion aviator today by the Smithsonian Institution.

Not only can the little creature almost stand still in the air with 55 wing strokes a second, but it can actually fly backward.

"This has often been questioned as impossible but recent photographic techniques have shown that the reverse flight is an actuality," says Dr. Winsor M. Tyler in a bulletin just issued by the Institution. Against larger birds, he employs a form of "dive bombing."

The spring migration of the ruby-throated humming-bird, only species ever encountered in the Eastern United States, keeps pace with the opening of its favorite flowers, Dr. Tyler has discovered. Sometimes, he says, this seems so closely regulated that the migrants arrive in a locality the very day the first blossoms appear. The birds have a decided preference for red flowers.

The male humming bird disdains domestic duties. He usually lets his wife build the nest and keeps away from her except for brief mating periods.

The newly hatched bird is no bigger than a pea, but in less than two weeks he is almost as big as his parents and able to leave the nest.

The humming bird has an insatiable taste for sweets. A single bird has been observed to devour two teaspoons of sugar daily, comparable to close to 50 pounds for a human being.

Because of its tiny size, humming birds meet perils unknown to other birds. There are instances where they have been caught in spider webs and where they have been impaled on thorns or stuck to thistles.

Though he is usually silent when alone, the humming bird does sing, in a high-pitched and petulant tone.

France Dissolves Masonic Lodges And Seizes Funds

VICHY, France, Aug. 20 (AP)—Dissolution of two large Freemasonry lodges, "The Grand Lodge of France" and "The Grand Orient of France," was decreed today.

The order was issued under authorization of the recently approved law for dissolution of secret societies which the Government maintains exercised an influence harmful to France, especially under the regimes immediately preceding the present one.

Property of the dissolved lodges was ordered seized. It will be liquidated for the benefit of charity funds.

Secret court hearings, meanwhile, are proceeding in Riom for the purpose of placing formal charges against persons to be tried for responsibility in France's unpreparedness and for leading the Country into war.

A Marseille dispatch said former Education Minister Jean Zay arrived there from North Africa and was escorted immediately by the police captain to the headquarters of the local military command.

An order published today dismissed two high officers of the Sûreté Nationale for undisclosed reasons. The men are M. Combes, director of secret police charged with supervision of foreigners, and M. Dubois, who was in charge of police and general affairs of the Sûreté Nationale.

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Perennials From Seed Sown Now

It's fun to grow some of the more unusual perennials from seed. The Campanula family for instance, contains many varieties that one does not find at most nurseries. They are of comparatively easy culture and succeed in any good garden soil. The perennial kind comes up readily from seed and will bloom the following May or June, then intermittently all summer. They may be sown under glass in very early spring but are more satisfactory if planted now and allowed to get a start before fall. When you have several clumps established, they must be separated every one or two years to keep them growing vigorously.

Canterburybells, and that individual of flowers, the cup-and-saucer Canterburybells, are biennials, but quite as easy to grow and very worthwhile. The latter actually look like miniature cups and saucers. Their white or blue blossoms are very spectacular and unusual in the garden. Let them seed themselves and you will have plants for bloom the following year.

Another worthwhile biennial which is easy to cultivate, yet most satisfactory, is foxglove (Digitalis). Not many people have them nowadays, yet once you get them started in your garden they will continue to seed themselves for bloom the following year. They are showy decorative spikes of thimble-shaped flowers in white, rose and purple. They like some shade and are easy to transplant, usually not even wilting if you move them to a more convenient spot for their home. Sow them any time during the spring or summer and they will bloom next July.

Plant Dianthus Now

Many attractive varieties of Dianthus can be raised from seed sown now. There are pure whites, or whites with pink eyes; there are other varieties flushed with delicate pink and those of deeper pink with the scent of cloves. In late spring their soft carpets of gray-green foliage are profusely studded with the fragrant, starry flowers. Keep the dead ones cut and they will continue to bloom for you till fall. Plant them in any good garden soil in an out of the way place and watch for the first signs of grasslike leaves. They will grow several inches before frost, but next spring be careful not to rake them up with leaves and garden refuse. Dianthus stems are quite brittle and break off easily, a whole plant seeming to grow from one slender root and stem.

Hollyhocks can be sown any time you get the seeds. As they grow very easily, they are good plants to exchange with your friends. If someone has a lovely soft cream color and you have several shades of rose and red, save the seeds from some especially nice blossoms to exchange. There are all sorts of beautiful colors and they make a picture in the garden when other show blooms are apt to be scarce. Scatter them where you want them to grow (although they'll transplant easily enough); along a white picket fence, against rustic cedar, backed up against your garage, or in the perennial border, and it won't be long before the tiny heart-shaped "first-leaves" appear. Soon the true scalloped hollyhock leaf is there and before you know it you have a flourishing perennial that will give you abundant flowers. They will bloom in partial shade, but the more sun the more blossoms.

Iris Easy to Grow From Seeds

Japanese iris are easy to grow from seed and offer some truly lovely combinations in orchids, blues, and whites. Some are single, some are double; some have fluted petals like frilled petticoats; others boast of dainty stipplings and pencilings. They like full sun, moisture at blooming time, and an acid rather heavy soil to grow in. They are well worth some coddling for they are exquisite.

If you have a cold frame and like to raise perennials from seed, there are of course any number that you can try. Most of us however, have so little room in which to experiment that we can grow only a few. Sticking to those kinds which are not often found at the nurseries is the most fun; unusual Primulas; Edelweiss, the Alpine flower of Switzerland; Stokesia, which is a sort of cross between asters and cornflowers; very attractive however, nice for cutting and easy to grow. Any of these may be planted this summer.

During September and October you can sow annuals for early bloom next year. Bachelor's buttons for instance, come up much better if sown the year before, and bloom much earlier. California poppies may also be planted this coming fall (and will seed themselves every other year thereafter), with cosmos, forget-me-notes, nicotiana, and snapdragon some of the others. Remember, in the spring, where you have planted them so you won't turn them under, and you will usually get sturdier plants that bloom earlier than the ones sown outdoors in the spring. It must always be remembered however, that annuals need a sunny location and rich earth in which to grow.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

British in Drive On Nazi Toy Trade

LONDON, Aug. 20 (CP)—In a drive to capture the huge toy trade which Germany once held, British manufacturers are working at top speed preparing dolls, rocking horses, scooters, but above all war toys for overseas export.

Manufacturers are concentrating on the export market and, although production for home use has dropped, exports have risen 50 per cent in the last six months. Toys are going to the Dominions, the Colonies, the United States, China, the Dutch and British East Indies, Peru, Chile and Argentina.

The Export Council of the Board of Trade is aiding the manufacturers' bid to gain the markets Germany has lost. While manufacturing emphasis in this country is on implements of war, it is realized that the sale of toys overseas helps to pay for munitions, bombers and fighters.

The war has given a fillip to the interest in aircraft models, tanks and other armaments. The newest clockwork toy is a barrage balloon.

Espionage of Nazis and Fascists Declared Found in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies said today that he had evidence that both Germany and Italy maintain active espionage organizations in San Francisco. "I have the names of seven known Italian spies in San Francisco and the names of 20 of the leaders of the German espionage organization here," he said after taking testimony from half a dozen witnesses at a secret hearing. Names of the witnesses were not made public.

Mr. Dies, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, also said he had been told that three maritime unions operating on the San Francisco waterfront and on vessels plying out of this port were controlled by Communists. He named these as the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the American Radio Telegraphists Association, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

While the rank and file of these unions were not Communists, Mr. Dies said, they nevertheless were run by Communist leaders.

Mr. Dies declared that gaining control of such unions was in keeping with Communist policy, the plan being to prevent the United States from preparing its national defense and, if war should come, to have men in positions where they might engage in espionage and sabotage.

Defense Industries in California Scramble for 'White-Collar' Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—There is an abundance of white-collar jobs for those who are technically trained to fill them, and with the rapid expansion of the defense industries a shortage has developed for certain types of specialized office workers, according to Mrs. Louise Ware, Director of the Employment Bureau at Woodbury College.

In her annual report on job placements, Mrs. Ware cites the fact that she has received more than 4,000 calls from employers for young men and women highly skilled in office routine—more than twice as many as she was able to fill from her files of available graduates.

Survey of the various aircraft factories in southern California discloses the fact that one out of every four or five persons employed in the industry is performing some sort of clerical work, which varies from operating a typewriter to checking invoices or auditing records. With more than 40,000 workers now in the various aircraft plants, this would indicate that the industry has absorbed between 8,000 and 10,000 white collar workers in the last several years, for the most part in recent months, according to Mrs. Ware.

"Our greatest demand comes from employers who want graduates who can assume responsibility, and who have a thorough specialized training in business-skill subjects—typing, shorthand, accounting and especially good business English," says Mrs. Ware. She tells of placing one girl of 18 in a position with a large aircraft factory at $30 a week to start, because the girl could type 80 words a minute, take shorthand accurately and do accounting.

As further proof of technical training as a sure-fire job formula in the white-collar field, she describes as a typical case a boy who received 26 offers of employment through a newspaper "want-ad" because of his all-around proficiency in typing, shorthand, office machines and accounting, and of a girl whose skill in office routine brought her five job offers the first week after her graduation.

Air Gun Pierces Plane Armor, Cuts 3-Inch Plank

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19 (AP)—A compressed air gun which the inventors say will shoot 10,000 times a minute—and possibly many more—was demonstrated here Aug. 17 with half-inch ball bearings as bullets.

At 100 feet, the missiles pierced airplane armor plate and cut a three-inch oak plank in two.

The gun emitted only a gentle hissing noise. The steel balls shot out so quickly they struck brilliant sparks from each other at the targets.

The gun muzzle was colder after the firing than before. Instrument dials indicated the air pressure was 150 pounds a square inch. The inventors said 2,000 pounds pressure would be feasible.

The inventors are William B. Hale and Durand Beam, associated with Roger J. Adams, Hollywood engineering research technician.

"Anyone who can spray plants with a hose could knock down a diving plane with this gun," Mr. Hale said.

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Romantic Island of Taboga Is Panama Canal Sentinel

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The palm-fringed island of Taboga, overlooking the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, is easily accessible to the short or long term visitor. Just one hour's launch trip from Balboa, Panama City's port, the visitor may enjoy all the charm of the South Sea paradise at its best. Arrangements may be made on visits to the Isthmus, such as during the four-day period allowed by current cruises of the Panama Line.

The little island of Taboga affords fine mountain-climbing, joining native fishermen, and swimming at the beach, with its clean sand and clear water. Visitors usually stop at the Hotel Aspinwall where they may watch from the verandah vessels going to and from the Canal. It lies a bit apart from the village on a hill, immediately adjoining the boat landing. It is operated under American management. There is a daily launch service to and from Balboa, the trip taking one hour.

Although Taboga is today only a small fishing village it has considerable history. There the Spanish conquistadores of Peru, Pizarro, Almagro and Luque organized and started their expedition which led them to the conquest of the Empire of the Incas. The Spaniards eventually established here a strong fortification, the remains of which are still visible.

Free Mountain Road

A free road now leads to the summit of Mount Mitchell, highest peak in eastern United States. The old toll road has been taken over by the North Carolina Highway and Public Works Commission, and is being extensively improved. During October the John Gilkey Memorial Hall and Park will be dedicated on the top of the 6,711-foot mountain.

Highway Co-operative

Citizens of six northern California counties have formed a co-operative to tell the world about the scenery of their history-crammed dip-the-dips country—that country which ranges from the High Sierra through the fruitful Sacramento Valley on over the Coastal Mountains which grow out of the Pacific. Meeting at Marysville, delegates from Nevada, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Lake, and Mendocino Counties formed the Tahoe-Pacific Highway 20 Association. This group will publicize the beauties and attractions of the counties on this road. The highway originates in the Lake Tahoe country, crosses the Nevada City and Grass Valley gold fields, follows the Yuba River into Sacramento Valley and the "Peach Bowl." Caravans from both the Pacific and Tohoe ends of the road will celebrate "Highway 20 Day" at the California State Fair on Sept. 6.

Streamliners Doubled

In such demand were accommodations on the Atlantic Coast Line's new streamlined Champion last winter that the sleek speedster will be doubled in size for the New York-Miami run this year. The Champion will have 14 cars and two diesel-electric locomotives as compared with last year's seven car train. It has been announced that diesel-electric engines will be placed on the Florida Special, an all-Pullman train, and the Vacationer, popular coach special.

Puerto Rico Popular

Puerto Rico, tropical isle of Uncle Sam, is one of the most popular ports of call in the Western Hemisphere. Since the first of the year thousands of tourists have visited the island and in a single day in August four cruise ships brought 2,000 passengers.

Fall Cruises Scheduled

Thirteen 16-day cruises to Panama, via Haiti between Sept. 5 and Nov. 29, have been scheduled by the Panama Line. The steamships Panama, Ancon, and Cristobal, will make weekly Thursday sailings from New York. As a new added feature for cruises this fall a shore excursion in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, will be available, during which passengers motor to Kenscoff, 4,500 feet on the mountains. As the climax of the trip, four days will be spent at the Canal Zone, with hotel accommodation and meals, baggage transfer and roundtrip transportation across the Isthmus.

Cabbies Keep Rights

Eleven hundred cabmen can't be wrong and just about that many drivers of Montreal's old-time cabs have won every battle to deprive them of exclusive rights on the city's picturesque Mount Royal. Motor cars have never been allowed on this tree-covered mid-city mountain, the only traffic consisting of horse-drawn victorias, or in winter time, sleighs.

Sand Skiing

Gigantic dunes of sand, some of them more than 500 feet high, are serving to keep Quebec skiers in condition for the winter events. Here upon the precipitious sands of Tadoussac "sand skiers" reach speeds of better than 40 miles an hour. Tadoussac lies at the junction of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers. The skiing grounds are three miles from the town where a pine covered plateau descends to the beach. A small club house is being built at the top of the dunes.

Lumber Camp Efficiency Sets Standard for U. S.

But beauty, adventure, and neighborliness all blend to make bustling town a better place.

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the seventeenth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEED, California—"Si, here, has been on the job longest, I guess," was the comment that called my attention to a small wiry lumberman.

"Thirty-seven years!" exclaimed Silas or Cyrus or Simon or Cyril or whatever "Si" stood for.

"And how old are you?" someone asked.

"Seventy-one—and can still outwork the youngsters!" he boasted.

This assertion of the graying lumberman may have been only an attempt to persuade himself that he is as good as ever. But he really seemed to believe he can outwork his son, employed here by the same Long-Bell Lumber Co.—and the son must be pretty good, for he has worked up to the position of foreman.

"I've worked in four of the company's lumber camps," "Old Si" said, "and done everything from felling trees to helping run a mill."

"How long have you been in Weed?" I asked him.

"Fifteen years."

"Has it grown much?"

"No. We handle more logs now, but fewer men do it! Machines take our places—they can do anything to a log, and do it quick."

"Is this what they call a hazardous occupation?" I asked.

"One of the most hazardous!" he asserted proudly. "Axes and saws can bite. One bit me."

Attractive Workshop

We were conversing at the door of a booming, vibrating, buzzing sawmill, enclosed in a gigantic shed. It lies in northern California at the foot of snow-covered Mt. Shasta, one of the most superbly beautiful peaks in America. Rarely have men built a workshop in such an alluring place, and very few workshops in the world are as captivating and heroic as this seemed to be.

One of the grandest romances of the ages is work, but its glamour is sometimes eclipsed with smoke or heat or drough or gas fumes. In lumbering the glamour glows. Any sensitive person coming here could not but feel the lure of this occupation.

First, as you stand on the heights and look out over America, your vision sees two score million homes, partially made of wood. Mothers sit in wooden chairs, families gather about wooden tables, children peer through windows in wooden frames, countless fathers stride through wooden doors to greet waiting families. Civlization still centers about wood and here are the men who gather and prepare it.

Lumbering is exalted even more by the place where it is carried on. In that respect it excels most other industries. Weed is a perfect example of that. The majestic, snow-streaked peak, towering over it, looks as though it could command a continent. Whithersoever you may wander in all this region, Mt. Shasta looks imperiously and serenely down upon you. Forests stretch away on every side. Spectacular lava flows of ancient date, and seemingly of ancient worlds, lie upon the slopes. Clear water rushes into all the valleys from snows whose aqueous storehouses never dry. The world here, through all the seasons, is unbowed, unfrayed, and fresh.

Work Full of Thrills

Then the work itself is full of thrilling moments. Lights from woodsmen's cabins gleam in the woods, gay-shirted men gather about tables that almost sag with steaming food, axes resound, forest giants crash, monster trains of gigantic logs go creaking down to mills, gargantuan arms handle them as easily as boys do pumpkins; and flip them about as lightly as a camp cook his pancakes; bright saws maintain a symphony of buzz; round saws, tall as a man; belt saws, as hard as a diamond and flexbile as leather; cross-cut saws that a pair of Hercules could hardly budge; clusters of little saws, sticking out at a hundred angles and hissing like the snakes on Medusa's head.

Men sit on giant carriers and dart back and forth as shuttles—imagine riding the bobbin of your sewing machine. At every trip they clip off a board. Workmen are placed at strategic places, like hockey goal men; logs plunge toward them, as rockets, then burst into a hundred boards, which the imperturbable goalmen direct into the proper channels.

I could stand on the deck of this mill all day watching the never-ceaseless cascades of logs break into the ever-flowing foam of sawdust, chips, and boards.

Besides this mill in Weed, there is a factory where lumber is worked up, and another where "finishing" is made; 70 miles higher up in the dense woods is a camp for the men who fell the trees and a log-shipping center. Weed is a lake into which a log river flows.

Company-Owned Town

A barber here told me, "It's a one-man town; the company owns it all."

When I called on the assistant manager of the plant, whom I found in a very attractive office building that was surrounded by a well-kept lawn, he said, "You may visit any part of the plant and see anyone or anything, but be careful, for it's full of saws."

I wandered about alone, first in the factory, then in the mill. The workers were friendly and communicative. Many were older men. The place was completely free from coercion. It was one of the good establishments that almost run themselves—efficient, but not hard-boiled.

I was surprised to see many women working in the factory.

"What are they doing?" I asked a young man supervising a group of dark-haired girls.

"Making orange boxes, but women do many other things, too."

"Hard work?" I asked a girl.

"I prefer it to washing clothes," she said.

"So you leave that to mother?"

"Mama's glad I'm earning money," she defended herself.

"How much?"

"Oh, $3.60 a day or more," she answered.

"I guess this is the Italian section, isn't it?" I asked the young man.

"There are lots of us Italians here," he replied, "but we were all born in America."

"Is this a good place to live in?"

"Sure, we have a nice church, fine schools, good houses."

"Your own?"

"We can lease land and build if we wish, but most of us prefer company houses, when we can get them."

"Where do you shop?"

"Any place we wish; the Company's store's the best."

Employees Happy

These were all young people, and seemed to rejoice in doing things, having a job, and being part of a successful world.

As I left the girls who were sewing board, I went to a machine with which a young man was stapling pieces of box ends together. He was dark, handsome, friendly, worked fast, and rejoiced in his skill. "I make from five to six dollars daily," he said in the course of a conversation.

Most of the people amid the planes and drills and lathes and saws could not talk. They had to watch their tools. Their fingers were very close to sharp blades or teeth or bits, so they gave heed to every move. Besides, they were helping one another, so each had to do his part.

But in the course of the day I saw many people.

Meeting a group of friendly appearing girls on the street in front of a long row of workers' houses, I ventured to say "Hello."

They chorused back, "Hello."

"I bet you're the 'Daughters of Italy,' about whose picnic I read on a poster," I remarked.

"We were," they replied, "but now we're the daughters of Weed."

"Since when?"

"Since the Fourth of July."

I hope before many more Fourths come they'll be just Americans. They were buxom, healthy, and in very good humor. Two lines of cars were parked on their wide street, lawns encircled their houses, hollyhocks and petunias abounded.

Many Negroes

After a while I met a Negro who told me, "Lots of colored people work here."

A worker in the mill told me, "We begin here at $4.40 a day and work up to $11."

"About how much rent does an $11 man pay?"

"Ten or eleven dollars for six rooms. Fuel is very cheap, electricity, too—both from the Company."

It appears that for most families here one day's work pays a month's rent.

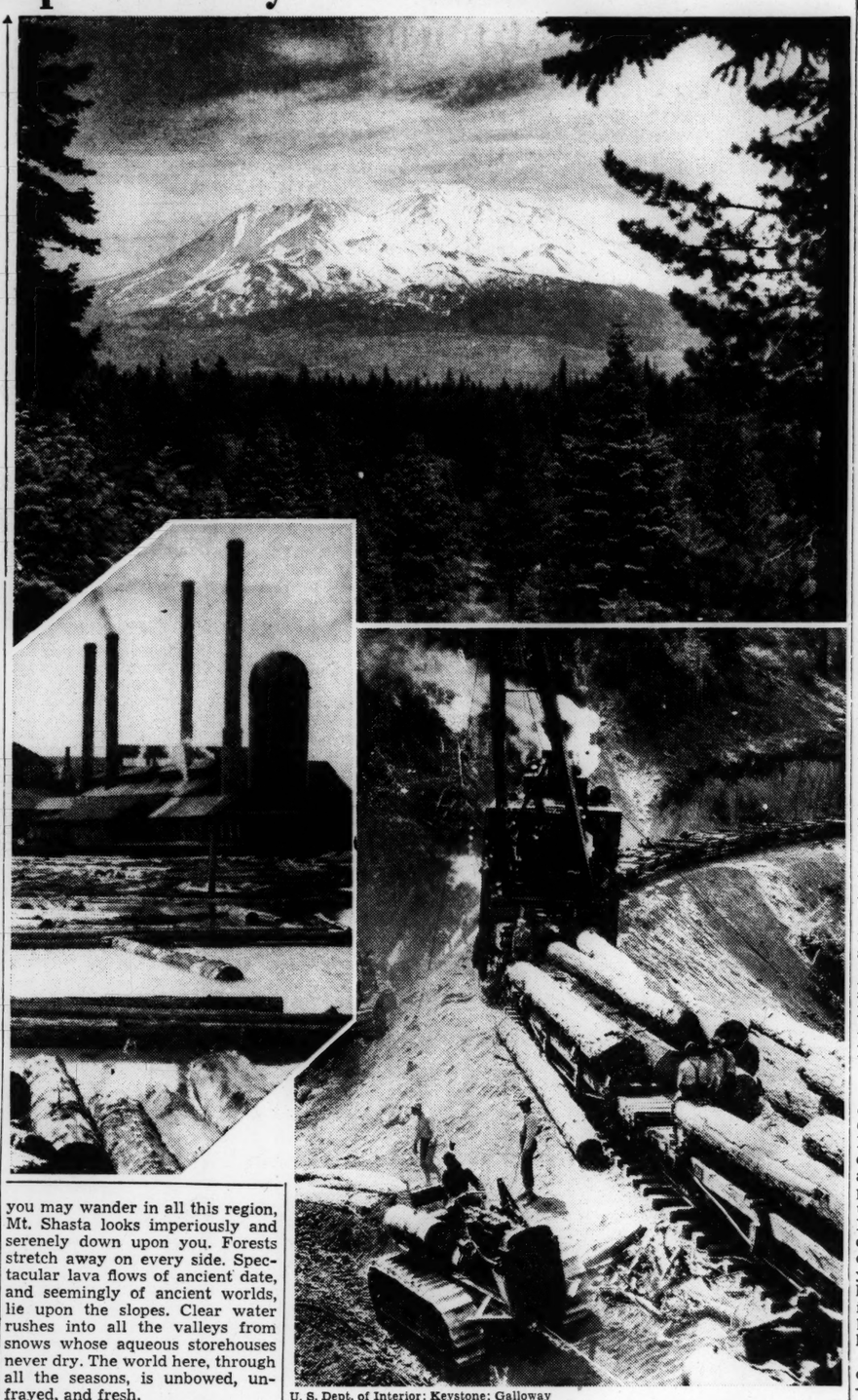
As I was walking down a street a man of more than middle age greeted me from his yard. In the course of our conversation, he said, "I work in the finishing factory. I'm from Texas. We go down there every summer to see my wife's folks. Every worker here is a patriotic American. We'll fight for America, wherever and whenever necessary. I'm against a third term, but am for Roosevelt, because he's religious; so am I. He's against Hitler, and I am, too. I don't care if the whole world knows it."

On leaving Weed I had to go to a railway junction, six miles away. There is no regular taxi service, so the hotel man found a rather elderly neighbor to take me in his coupe. On the way I asked my driver many questions about Weed, and at last he asked, "Are you in the lumber business?"

"No, I'm a journalist, writing for The Christian Science Monitor."

When I asked him how much his bill was he insisted he didn't want anything at all.

Little, obscure, isolated Weed was a thrilling place to me. Its beauty, marvelous efficiency, well-being, neighborly spirit showed what my America could be.



U. S. Dept. of Interior: Keystone; Galloway

Beauty and Utility Mingle in Northwest

Top: Mount Shasta in Northern California is 14,161 feet of rugged beauty from whose slopes the melting perpetual snow feeds the Sacramento River.

Lower left: Typical lumber mill in California.

Lower right: Efficiency in lumbering near Westwood, Calif. Tractors snake huge logs about like toothpicks.

Hitler's Greatest Weapon? 'Fifth Column,' Say Experts

The following is the second of four articles made public by Secretary Knox of the Navy Department at Washington, as part of the national defense program. The other articles will follow on successive days. Colonel Donovan recently returned from a mission abroad, on behalf of Secretary Knox. He wrote these articles in collaboration with Edgar Mowrer, distinguished foreign correspondent.

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

When all allowance has been made for Hitler's superior armies, his resourcefulness, his daring and the vital assistance by Germans living wit' in the victim countries, his success can only be explained by another factor. This is nothing less than the presence among his enemies of what, since the Spanish Civil War, has been known as the "Fifth Column."

Since no country has ever been unanimous, a "Fifth Column" has existed potentially in every land in every war. But despotic or totalitarian countries ruthlessly suppress it at home while exploiting it elsewhere. It is in a democracy that the "Fifth Column" can function most freely and effectively. It remained for Adolf Hitler's genius to raise the establishment, strengthening organization and activity of the "Fifth Column" in the countries that opposed him to a decisive weapon.

He said more or less openly that he would do so.

"We need armies. But we shall not use them as in 1914. The place of artillery will in the future be taken by revolutionary propaganda, to break down the enemy psychologically before the armies begin to function at all. The enemy people must be demoralized and ready to capitulate before military action can even be thought of . . . mental confusion, indecisiveness, panic, these are our weapons. The history of revolutions . . . is always the same: The ruling classes capitulate. Why? Defeatism: they no longer have the will to conquer."

Technique has two Sides

The propaganda machine for creating and sustaining a "Fifth Column," — again according to Hitler's admitted theory—is of a double nature. On one side it aims at influencing the masses. For this purpose Hitler in the present war utilizes his radio traitors, "Lord Haw Haw" for the English, Ferdonnet for the French, and to some extent, particularly in the last two years, Communist agitators whom he tricked or corrupted into serving him. But for the classes he had a much more subtle bait. As he himself put it:

"The results at which I aim are only to be obtained by the systematic corruption of the possessing and governing classes. Business advantages, erotic satisfactions and ambition, are the three main stops in our propaganda organ."

Who did this work in the various countries?

In the bloodless conquest of Austria, "Fifth Column" Austrian leaders like Seyss-Inquart, dupes like Guido Schmidt, played a decisive part. While the discontent of the masses was whipped up to enthusiasm in favor of Nazi Germany, agents like Franz von Papen skillfully convinced leading Austrians that only through Hitler could their secret aspirations be fulfilled.

The Slovaks, who had suffered their bondage under Hungary, could be duped. But Czechs and Poles could not. Both peoples had lived far too long cheek to jowl with Prussians to have the slightest doubt as to Hitler's real intentions. The Czechs were finally conquered by French betrayal and British selfishness, the Poles by the armed might of a nation three or four times as strong.

To see the "Fifth Column" in full swing one had to wait for the attack on democratic countries.

Norway Vivid Illustration

In Norway there is little doubt but that "Fifth Column" activities contributed to the success of the German blitz attack and were responsible for the quick collapse of all organized resistance. Major and former National Defense Minister Quisling, had been, if not actually in the pay of German Nazis, at least in close contact with them for many years. There is some reason to believe that the electrically controlled mines guarding the inner harbor of Oslo were put out of action by another highly placed Norwegian traitor.

In the Netherlands the "Fifth Column" was more numerous than effective. This was doubtless due to its open character. The five odd per cent of all Dutchmen organized in Mussert's Dutch National Socialist Party for years provided the Nazis with military and economic information. The Dutch National Socialists did what they could do to welcome, assist and succor the invading German parachutists and air-borne infantry.

In Belgium, without the shadow of a doubt, Flemings loyal to Hitler betrayed the main defenses of the Albert Canal and opened not only their country, but Holland as well, to German invasion. An eyewitness, the wife of a patriotic Belgian customs authority stationed on the Dutch frontier nearby, reported how Flemish soldiers deliberately neglected to blow up the bridges over the canal which had been constructed primarily as a barrier to invasion. Others took to their heels at the sight of the first German.

U. S. Ship Halted by Mexico; Believed Merely Precaution

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Navy Department, declining official comment on the halting of an American freighter off Acapulco, pointed out today that Mexico's territorial waters along its rugged Pacific coastline are patrolled by six warships.

The United States freighter, Herman Frasch, was stopped off Acapulco by the cutter G22 yesterday as a precautionary move, Mexican authorities said, after she had steamed into Mexican waters. The vessel, bound from San Diego, Calif., to New York, was allowed to proceed after a brief search.

The Navy Department said gunboats or armed coastguard cutters are based in the Republic's principal Pacific ports to prevent smuggling of arms for a political revolution.

The section of coastline near Acapulco has coves and inlets where contraband could be landed easily. Acapulco is in the State of Guerrero, stronghold of Gen. Juan Andreau Alamazan, Independent, who claims election to the Presidency over Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Administration candidate in the July 7 election.

The War Ministry announced that Gen. Alfredo Lezama, former head of the Air Force, and Gen. Jose Domingo Ramirez Carrido, both prominent Almazanistas, had been taken into custody in Acapulco.

An unofficial source said the tense political situation between Camacho and Almazan was a principal reason for the Navy's strict vigilance off the coast of Guerrero.

It said also that Mexico has been co-operating with the United States in patrolling Hemisphere waters "because of the disturbed world situation."

In this connection it was recalled that there have been recurrent rumors that German submarines were operating off the Mexican coast and even secretly using small ports as fueling bases.

A number of Naval craft are also guarding the Republic's extensive shoreline on the Gulf of Mexico.

Plea Put on Agenda

BERLIN (AP) — The German Radio said Aug. 19 that the drafting of a pastoral letter appealing to German Roman Catholics to cooperate with Adolf Hitler's fight for the existence of the German people is on the agenda of the German Roman Catholic Bishops' conference. Forty-five out of 48 German bishops attended the opening meeting.

100,000 Air Fares a Day Forecast in U. S.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"United States passenger airlines are now carrying approximately 9,000 passengers daily. I am looking forward confidently to the time when airplanes flying the Stars and Stripes will be transporting 100,000 every day to all parts of the Western Hemisphere and the world," so wrote Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, in the August issue of National Aeronautics, official magazine of the National Aeronautics Association, said to be the oldest aviation organization in the United States.

Commercial aviation, in Secretary Hopkins' judgment, has proved to be an invincible pathfinder toward that better understanding among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere on which they are now uniting to build an impregnable hemisphere defense.

In a decade, Secretary Hopkins added, commercial aviation has grown from a fledgling, timidly trying its wings, until it is today: (1) a highly important transportation system; (2) an important employer of our citizens; (3) an ambassador of good will in the Western Hemisphere, and (4) an important source for first-line fighting men.

'Let's Fly'

Flying, insofar as the average citizen is concerned today, is pretty nearly in much the same state as those days when everyone was debating whether he would learn to drive that new "horseless carriage." The automobile is now a commonplace part of the pattern of our daily lives. Aviation some day will be in that status.

Lieut. Ernest G. Vetter's "Let's Fly" (Morrow, $1.50) takes note of this situation and begins as simply as the old Model T manual which said, "First, fill the radiator with good fresh water." Lieutenant Vetter talks to the reader as though he were his flying instructor. He takes him in imagination to the airport where the principles of flight are explained. Then Lieutenant Vetter takes one into the cockpit, where he explains the controls. "Now, this is the stick, or wheel. When you push it forward the nose of the plane goes down. When you pull it back the nose goes up." As simply as that the reader is taken through all the stages of flight instruction up to that exciting moment when the instructor says, "Okay, now take it up yourself."

"Let's Fly" also corrects several mistaken impressions about flying. There's that matter of "air pockets," for instance. You are introduced to those phrases which are just jargon to the uninitiated—"crosswind and "pancake landings," "approaches," "side slips," "stalls" and "spins." These are explained lucidly and diagrammatically. In fact, the book is as valuable for its explanatory diagrams as its text.

NAA Aids Pilot Programs

The National Aeronautic Association, through its local chapters in the United States, is aiding the recruiting drive for flying cadets conducted by the United States Army and Navy, Col. G. deFreest Larner, General Manager, has announced. Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, in a letter to Colonel Larner, expressed the hope that the N. A. A. by means of its aviation contacts, might add at least 15 flying cadets a month to its rolls. Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, stated that he would not hesitate to call upon the N. A. A. under a program for the Navy which has been expanded to five times its normal capacity.

Aviation in Pictures

Maj. Bernard A. Law's new book, "Fighting Planes of the World," (Random House, $1) is chiefly valuable for its excellent water color plates of the military aircraft of the neutral and belligerent nations. Major Law, prominent in Latin American aviation, has provided a short history of each nation's military air development and a description of its principal fighting planes. Maj. "Al" Williams has provided a preface, and credit for the good color work should go to Barry Bart. Air-minded youngsters would "jump for joy" at receiving this slim volume.

Ickes' Stamp Buys Questioned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—A Senate investigation to determine if officials have received special privileges in acquiring prized postage stamps has been asked by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut.

Senator Danaher asserted in the Senate yesterday that Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes stood to make a "profit" of $187,417.50 on 150 imperforate stamps which he bought for $82.50.

He read what he said was a copy of a letter from Secretary Ickes to Harry W. Chase, Chancellor of New York University, in which the Cabinet member offered imperforate, gummed stamps of a series issued in commemoration of the National Park Service to Chancellor Chase for sale at a charity auction.

The letter quoted Mr. Ickes as saying that originally he had obtained 200 of the issue. Senator Danaher said that similar stamps, not gummed, had been sold publicly, but he contended that the stamps held by Mr. Ickes were valuable because they were gummed.

At collectors' prices, the Senator said, the stamps Secretary Ickes held were worth $187,500.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina said Mr. Ickes informed him that he had acquired the stamps in 1933 and had not sold any of them. Senator Byrnes said Mr. Ickes authorized him to offer the stamps to Senator Danaher "if he will pay the face value" of $82.50.

Senator Danaher submitted a resolution calling for an investigation by the Post Office Committee to learn if there had been any violation of the law in the distribution of stamps sold for collectors.

Langtry, Tex., Offers Haven to Lily's Kin

LANGTRY, Texas, Aug. 19 (AP)—This southwest Texas ranch town today offered a haven from German bombs for the daughter and granddaughter of Lily Langtry, English stage beauty for whom it was named. A cable was sent to Port Alloch, Kilmartin, Argyllshire, England.

Postmaster Harold Dodd cabled Lady Ivan Malcolm, daughter of the famous actress of the 90's: "Langtry's 200 citizens would be godparents to you and Lady Mary Bartless of London."

Mr. Dodd recalled that "our Judge Roy Bean, who was the law west of the Pecos, named the town in honor of your beautiful mother," adding, "He would have wanted us to offer refuge to the daughter of the actress he so admired."

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U. S. and Japan Reach Agreement in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, apparently satisfied that a local Japanese-American crisis had been averted, left Shanghai today for Tsingtao aboard the United States patrol vessel Isabel to rejoin the main body of the Asiatic fleet.

He came here last Wednesday from Tsingtao aboard a submarine amid Japanese demands for control of the British defense sector of the International Settlement from which British troops are to be withdrawn, beginning tomorrow, for service elsewhere.

Under a temporary agreement reached yesterday, to be in effect while further negotiations are carried out between the United States and Japan, troops of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps tonight assume patrol duties assigned to the United States Marines under a proposal last week to divide the British defense sector between United States and Japanese forces.

The Japanese opposed the proposal, holding that their forces should be assigned to the entire sector as the British withdraw.

The British withdrawal begins tomorrow when a contingent of 300 officers and men of the Second Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, boards the steamer Taksang.

By arrangement with the Japanese the troops will march through the Japanese-occupied Hongkew district to reach the vessel.

The rest of the British troops plan to leave Shanghai Aug. 26.

The British withdrew last night from the extra-settlement western district and a handful of Japanese bluejackets moved in as an advance guard preparatory to full occupation.

Under last week's proposal, adopted by defense commanders over Japanese opposition, the Japanese were assigned that district while the United States Marines were allotted defense of the commercial and financial zone of the settlement and the West Hongkew area north of Soochow creek.

The Shanghai municipal council announced the Shanghai Volunteer Corps' assumption of patrolling duties in those areas at 8 p. m. today.

Meanwhile officials of the First Special District Court, which is under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government at Chungking, were reported to have decided to transfer the court from West Hongkew to the American defense sector. This would keep it from coming under the Japanese if the West Hongkew District finally should be alloted to the Japanese.

Fire in Chungking

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 20 (AP)—One hundred Japanese bombers returned this afternoon to unload new destruction on this Chinese capital, still smoldering from a heavy night raid.

Firemen succeeded earlier in controlling flames which swept through a large section in the center of this city last night.

Authorities said the fire had destroyed at least 2,000 buildings and left 25,000 homeless. And area a mile and a quarter long and a quarter-mile wide was burned.

The American Methodist Church and a French Roman Catholic hospital were among the buildings destroyed, either by bombs or the subsequent fire. The American Methodist Hospital escaped damage.

Bombs were dropped every few minutes for two hours on central Chungking and the hitherto undamaged western residential section in the fifth air raid in three days, and the hardest attack since the bombings started early in June.

United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and Counselor Willys Peck toured the western city residential district where it was estimated that the raiders wrecked one-third of the homes which were unscathed in previous bombings.

Japan's Sea Plans

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Japan is considering prohibiting Japanese vessels from entering British ports, an official source said today, but so far has reached no decision.

This source said the Tokyo Government, acting through the German Embassy, had requested protection for Japanese vessels against bombing, but was understood to have been told this would be "difficult" to guarantee owing to poor visibility on occasion.

Japan, he said, was awaiting developments before deciding what to do. He declined comment on whether Japan would insist on neutral rights or co-operate in the German blockade of England.

'Old Floppies' Foil Nazi Planes

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Britain's "fat friends," variously known also as "floating elephants" or "old floppies," or just plain barrage balloons, have won a pat on their broad backs from military experts.

Once dismissed with a laugh by many observers, the great, cable-tethered sausages now are credited with causing Nazi bombers to miss countless targets and with aiding Royal Air Force fighters and ground gunners in bagging more than 500 German planes in the past week.

R. A. F. officials point to the persistent attacks by German pilots on the big balloons in answering questions as to whether they are effective.

"They are not doing that just for the fun of it," one air expert pointed out.

"They risk expensive Messerschmitt fighters to bring down a bag of rubberized cloth that can be patched up in a jiffy—unless it burns—and put right back up in the air in a few hours.

"As a matter of fact the balloons with their trailing cables proved well worth their salt in the past week in doing their assigned job—namely, protecting vulnerable points from dive bombers and in making raiders fly at the heights we want them to fly.

"The latter means that we have just that much less sky to watch. We can have our guns trained and our fighters patrolling at certain levels, thanks to the balloons."

The balloons have done a little direct damage, too. Several German planes—and some British—have tangled with their dangling cables and crashed.

Paris to Receive Canned Milk From U. S. Red Cross

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Delayed, via Berlin) (AP)—The American Red Cross announced today it would distribute canned milk in Paris through two French agencies.

Payne Chatfield Taylor, European delegate of the Red Cross, will leave Paris soon for Berlin and Geneva to hold his first telephonic consultations with authorities in the United States since the German occupation of Paris.

The Belgian Public Health Ministry has announced that nearly 220,000 Belgian refugees in France have been repatriated in special trains, in addition to others who have gone home by automobile and bicycle. Most of them were in the part of France unoccupied by German forces.

All Belgians should be repatriated by the end of October, Officials said.

About 45,000 refugees from Luxemburg already have been sent home from northern France, and about 15,000 others in the south of France gradually are being returned.

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From Canada

By a Staff Artist

Victor G. Brodeur

Pacific Coast Commander of Royal Canadian Navy, appointed naval attaché of Canada at Washington, D. C.

Canada Fills New Attaché Posts in U. S.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Following up the linking of United States and Canadian defenses by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada yesterday set up the new positions of naval and military attachés at Washington.

Capt. Victor G. Brodeur, Pacific Coast Commander of the Royal Canadian Navy, was appointed naval attaché; and Col. H. F. G. Letson of Vancouver, military attaché.

The Navy Minister, Angus Macdonald, said that the action was not to be interpreted as having resulted from the week-end conferences of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King.

He added, however, that the naval attaché position "is a newly-created post and the importance of it in view of recent developments can be stressed by the fact that Captain Brodeur is the Second Senior Officer of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Colonel Letson's appointment as military attaché was announced by the Defense Minister, J. L. Ralston, without comment.

The feeling here is that in the selection of the four or five Canadian members of the Defense Board upon which the Prime Minister and Mr. Roosevelt decided, Canada will be guided by what the United States does.

Hungarian Action Keeps Rumanian Parley Going

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TURNU-SEVERIN, Rumania, Aug. 20—Surprise developments in the course of the Rumanian-Hungarian negotiations over Hungary's demand for recovery of territory in Transylvania yesterday revived hopes that an agreement might still be reached.

The chief surprise was the sudden shift on the part of the Hungarian delegation which in the afternoon when it was on the point of an open break and departure for Budapest suddenly changed its plans. There are indications that the change may have taken place with benefit of counsel from Berlin.

At 5 o'clock last night the Captain of the Hungarian paddle-steamer Sofia on which the Hungarian delegation is quartered asked for his clearance papers and two pilots to steer the vessel through the treacherous Iron Gate.

One hour later when the pilots were already on board and steam was up, the Captain reappeared and handed back his papers to the authorities and the pilots were sent ashore.

Lengthy Telegrams Received

Meanwhile the Hungarian delegation had requested postponement of the meeting scheduled in the afternoon which everyone thought would be the last session.

They gave as reason for the postponement technical difficulties, but the corridors were buzzing with reports that the Hungarians were busy decoding lengthy telegrams just received from Budapest which had ordered a sudden change in tactics.

When the two delegations finally met at 8:30 o'clock in the evening they argued till 12:30. Several times messengers were sent for maps and papers. When they finally adjourned it was announced that negotiations would not be broken off but that upon request of the Hungarians the talks would be suspended while heads of respective delegations returned to Budapest and Bucharest to consult their governments.

Pressure on Hungary

Meanwhile the staffs would stay on in Turnu-Severin.

The generally credited explanation of this conduct is that while the Hungarian and Rumanian viewpoints are still poles apart the Hungarians have been forced by external pressure to abandon their uncompromising attitude and revise their entire outlook.

Berlin has apparently given them to understand that Germany would be annoyed at the side which took the initiative at breaking off the present negotiations.

Hungarian demands had proved even more excessive than the Rumanians had anticipated, involving cessions of virtually two thirds of Transylvania including the ancient Capital of Cluj. But aside from the impossibility of meeting these demands, approach to an agreement was complicated by a fundamental conflict of view. The Hungarians regard territorial concession as the main basis for a settlement and transfer of populations as secondary and subsequent, whereas the Rumanians propose a transfer of populations as the principal means of settlement.

Shift of Hungarian Minority

The Rumanians suggest, first, shifting of the Hungarian minority to border regions and then to make the amount of territory ceded to Hungary depend on the number of those who accept transfer.

In this way the Rumanians have adroitly shaped their formula to click with the racial doctrines preached and practiced by the Germans, while the Hungarians, more old-fashioned, still think in terms of the old multinational Hungarian State as it existed under the Dual Monarchy.

This standpoint has little sympathy among German leaders with whom final settlement rests. And the Germans have now apparently made clear their support of the Rumanian position. This means that before continuing the Hungarians must work out an entire new set of proposals.

One Round for Each

The Rumanians have apparently won the first round in gaining acceptance of their basis. At the same time the Hungarians appear to have been forced to take as correct the official Rumanian statistics which place the Hungarian minority in Transylvania at 1,500,000, or approximately one fourth of the total population.

While the Axis powers continue to refuse direct arbitration, and thereby incur responsibility for any settlement arrived at, they will exercise strong pressure on both groups to keep the negotiations going and to temper their respective claims with a view to agreement. Germany in particular is anxious to end the tension caused in Eastern Europe by the Transylvanian dispute, and put back to work the hundreds of thousands now under arms on both sides.

Americas Like Air Base Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Negotiations now on between Washington and London regarding United States naval and air bases in British Western Hemisphere possessions, and particularly in the Caribbean, will "greatly hearten" Latin-American states, assuring them that this country "has not only the desire and the will to make continental solidarity effective, but the power to do so, or at least a far better chance of doing so," in the opinion of Charles G. Fenwick, Professor of International Law at Bryn Mawr and a member of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro.

Professor Fenwick held that Latin-American statesmen would take "a realistic view" of the proposed transfer of over-age United States Navy destroyers to Britain in exchange for those naval and air bases, and find it difficult to reconcile the American neutrality policy with realities.

"They see international law lying prostrate," he continued. "They see neutrality violated; they see their own future threatened by the aggressor. They know they themselves are not in a position to resist. They must, therefore, continue to maintain their strong neutral attitude; but they would not themselves consider any act to maintain the authority of international law which has been so ruthlessly trampled upon was in violation of neutral duties.

Defense of Neutral Rights

Rather, they would regard it as the defense of neutral rights. They would regard it as fully justified by the necessity of upholding the law and if possible, preventing the triumph of a system which threatens to engulf not only the rights of neutrals, but every other sacred human right in its fanatical assault upon civilization.

"The United States has a vital national interest in the maintenance of international law and order . . . If force is to replace the rule of law, then the best we can hope for it be armed peace in which we shall live from year to year under the threat of attack.

"Surely we have the right to defend ourselves against such a black future. Surely we are privileged to take whatever means we believe to be effective to protect ourselves against a menace which, if allowed to develop its full strength, can become almost irresistible. To furnish all assistance to those who are now resisting that menace is to defend those principles of law upon which our policy of neutrality was believed to rest."

Professor Fenwick declared Latin-American statesmen know the great reserve of power of the United States and have no doubt about the ultimate ability of this country to make continental solidarity effective so long as the United States is not threatened on both oceans at once. They are, therefore, "unable to understand not only how the United States could be apparently indifferent to the fate of the British Navy, but could stand by and see Great Britain and France go under."

"It semed to these Latin-Americans that the interest of the United States in the survival of the great democracies with their world-wide economic connections was of far more vital importance to the United States than the protection of their own more distant Latin-American States," he continued. "Frankly, they were puzzled and they could not but wonder if the United States permitted France and Britain to fall if there would be any help to spare for themselves if the United States were to be hard pressed on both oceans at once.

"They could not understand how we were willing to stand by and see the British Navy destroyed, and how we did not realize that it was that Navy which had all along helped to guard the Atlantic and made it possible for the United States to proclaim doctrines of continental solidarity based upon the assumption of the balance of power maintained by the British Navy.

U. S. Aid for Britain

Continued from Page 1

tant statement regarding the destroyer situation was confirmed here today in the highest and most reliable sources. Asserting that there is a growing realization on the part of Americans of the grave danger in which this Nation would find itself were Britain to be defeated, these same sources predict that this realization is resulting in a popular desire to release the destroyers to Great Britain.

How New Bases Would Aid U. S. Strategy

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
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It is difficult to overestimate the importance to American defense of the British proposal to let the United States lease naval and air bases in Britain's Western Hemisphere possessions.

The essential strategy of naval defense of the United States is predicated upon the safety of the Panama Canal. The sea route through the canal is of far greater importance to this country than even the much talked of "life line" through the Mediterranean is to Britain.

Not only the Canal, but the entire Atlantic seaboard will reap the benefit as strategic bits of British soil become available to weld the cordon of defense against potential invasion.

What Added Bases Mean

The meaning of these added bases can be simply stated in terms of American naval strategy.

This defense strategy is based upon obtaining the earliest possible information of enemy movements and the disposition and strength of their forces at sea. This is needed to provide proper disposition of forces to attack and defeat the enemy before it can attain a position from which attacks can be launched upon objectives in the Western Hemisphere.

Consequently, the more advanced the bases from which scouting for enemy forces can be conducted by both surface vessels and airplanes, the better the chances that early contact will be made.

Authorities charged with the defense of the Panama Canal have, since the advent of the airplane as a long-range weapon of offense, repeatedly called attention to the possibility of the Canal being subjected to an attack by air from either the Atlantic or the Pacific, and the damage that can be done to various parts of the Canal by well-placed bombs need not be dwelt upon here.

A year or so ago the contingency of war spilling itself into the Atlantic galvanized a reluctant Congress into action, and both the Army and the Navy were authorized to proceed with the installation of a defense program that had been drawn up for Puerto Rico.

This work has gone on apace, and both arms of the service have constructed bases on that strategically located island, which greatly strengthen the defense of the Canal insofar as the Atlantic is concerned.

However, the defense of the Canal necessitates that the entire Caribbean area be denied to any enemy.

From the Anegada Passage to Florida, the present bases of the United States at St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, Guantanamo Bay, and in Florida, are considered adequate to afford the necessary protection. To the southeast of Puerto Rico, however, the story is an entirely different one and, to attain anything approaching a satisfactory defense, bases in the Lesses Antilles, especially in the Windward Islands are necessary, and no opportunity of acquiring them should be neglected.

Many Ships Required

While it is possible to patrol with surface vessels the many passages into the Caribbean through the long string of islands comprising the Lesser Antilles, and a reasonable area to seaward, such a procedure would require the services of many ships that would be extremely useful elsewhere, and in any event, does not effectively guard the Canal against an attack by air, and may not give the much desired early information concerning the enemy.

Carriers operating well outside these Islands can dispatch bombers to the attack. The planes probably would not have sufficient cruising radii to regain the carrier, but, their mission accomplished, they could set themselves down in the nearest South or Central American clearing, and consider themselves a good expenditure if the Canal is seriously damaged.

The usual clement weather experienced in this part of the world makes scouting by air an ideal means of covering wide strategic areas. Planes can easily cover everything within the circumference of a circle with a 500-mile radius from its base, and can do progressively less efficient work up to a 1,000-mile radius.

Eastern Approaches Covered

A glance at the chart shows that the area within the 500-mile circles drawn from San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Port of Spain, Trinidad, very effectively covers the eastern approaches to the Caribbean, and the 1,000-mile circles cover an area far to seaward.

An inspection of the areas within similar circles drawn from Bermuda and the vicinity of St. John's, Newfoundland, together with those which center at Narragansett Bay, shows how thoroughly the Atlantic coast of the United States can be screened throughout its entire length.

All of the enumerated suggested bases already posess certain facilities for handling airplanes, some of them being regular ports of call for airliners, but the care of large numbers of military planes will require considerable improvements being made, especially in the matter of anti-air defense.

None of the British Islands in the Leeward group possess harbors that are of any great value, or which have more than modest repair facilities or stocks of supplies. The best of the lot is Port of Spain, where the otherwise open roadstead is sheltered by the island from the prevailing northeast trade-winds.

Part of Gulf

This harbor is a part of the Gulf of Paria which has two entrances, the Dragon's Mouth at the north, and the Serpent's Mouth at the south. Both entrances are easily defended, affording a considerable sheltered area in which a fleet can drill and carry on desirable instruction. A part of the Gulf lies within the confines of Venezuela, but doubtless an easement may be arranged with that country.

The harbors of Barbados and in the other Leeward Islands are all small and not adapted to handle any considerable number of ships, but they would be invaluable as refuges for damaged ships or vessels in urgent need of fuel.

In passing, it may be remarked that the harbor at Fort de France, Martinique, is quite a fair anchorage, but Guadeloupe, the other French island, has no decent harbor.

No facilities are required in Jamaica, which has a fair harbor at Kingston, because the United States has a naval station at nearby Guantanamo.

Bermuda has a small but excellent harbor that would be found very useful. The British maintain a small naval repair establishment near Hamilton.

Both Halifax and St. Johns have fine harbors that would prove to be most useful, should the United States project naval operations in those latitudes.

The opinions of the above article are those of the writer and not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

British Offer to Lease Sea Bases to U. S.

Continued from Page 1

ally would get superiority in the air.

Continuation of Other War

[This was the first official word of the safe arival in England of supplies of surplus American Army munitions valued at $37,000,000 which the Administration released nearly three months ago.

Over shipping routes kept secret, World War artillery, rifles, machine guns, and ammunition have been moving to England since they were turned over to the British Government when the Allied armies were defeated in France.

The munitions included 600,000 Lee-Enfield rifles, more than 500 World War 75-millimeter field guns, a large number of machine guns and an undisclosed amount of ammunition.]

Calling the present war "only a continuation of the last"—despite great differences in its character, Mr. Churchill said the earlier conflict of millions of men against masses of steel had been replaced by a combat of strategy, organization of technical apparatus, mechanics and morale.

British casualties in the first year of the World War amounted to 365,000, he said, adding:

"In this war, I am thankful to say, British killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, including civilians, are about 92,000, but of these a large proportion are alive as prisoners of war."

Nevertheless, Mr. Churchill said. "consequences to the belligerents have been even more deadly. We have seen great countries with powerful armies dashed out of coherent existence in a few weeks.

Effects of Struggle

"Although up to the present the loss of life has been mercifully diminished, the decisions reached in the course of the struggle are even more profound upon the fate of nations than anything which has happened since barbaric times."

Among his listeners in the diplomatic gallery were United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky.

Loud cheers greeted Mr. Churchill's announcement that Britain will maintain "a strict blockade of Germany, Italy, France, and every other country that has fallen into the hands of Germany.

"We must refuse to allow food to be passed through the blockade," he declared.

Blockade to Stay

"It is our intention to maintain and enforce a strict blockade not only of Germany, but of Italy, France and all other countries that have fallen into the German power," Mr. Churchill said.

"I read in the papers that Herr Hitler has also proclaimed a strict blockade of the British Islands.

"No one can complain of that.

"I remember the Kaiser doing it in the last war.

"What indeed would be a matter of general complaint would be if we were to prolong the agony of all Europe by allowing food to go in to nourish the Nazis and aid their war effort, or to allow food to go in to the subjugated peoples which would certainly be pillaged off them by their Nazi conquerors.

Turns Down Requests

"There have been many proposals, founded on the highest motives, that food should be allowed to pass the blockade for the relief of these populations.

"I regret that we must refuse these requests.

"The Nazis are boasting that they have created a new unified economy in Europe.

"They have repeatedly stated that they possess ample reserves of food and that they can feed their captive peoples.

"In a German broadcast of June 27 it was said that while Mr. Hoover's plan for relieving France, Belgium, and Holland deserved commendation, the German forces had already taken the necessary steps.

"We know that in Norway, when the German troops went in, there were food supplies to last for a year.

Supplies in Poland

"We know that Poland, though not a rich country, usually produced sufficient food for her people.

"Moreover, the other countries which Herr Hitler has invaded all held considerable stock when the Germans entered and are themselves very substantial food producers.

"If all this food is not available now it can only be because it has been removed to feed the people of Germany and to give them increased rations there during the last few months.

"At this season of the year, and for some months to come, there is the least chance of scarcity, as the harvest has just been gathered in.

"There is another aspect.

"Many of the most valuable foods are essential to the manufacture of vital war materials. Fats are used to make explosives, potatoes to make the alcohol for motor spirit. The plastic materials now so largely used for aircraft construction are made of milk.

"If the Germans use these commodities to help them bomb our women and children, rather than to feed the populations who produce them, we may be sure that any imported food would go the same way, directly or indirectly, or be employed to relieve the enemy of the responsibilities he has assumed.

Hitler's Responsibility

"Let Hitler bear his responsibilities to the full, and let the peoples of Europe who groan beneath his yoke aid in every way the coming of the day when it will be broken.

"Meanwhile we can arrange in advance for the speedy entry of food into any part of the enslaved area, when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom.

"We shall do our best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world, so that there will always be held out before the eyes of the peoples of Europe, including—I say it deliberately—the German and Austrian peoples, the certainty that the shattering of the Nazi power will bring to them all immediate food, freedom and peace."

New style war, he said, seems to be "well suited to the genius and the resource of the British Nation and Empire" and "once we get properly equipped and properly started a war of this kind will be more favorable to us than the somber mass slaughters of the Somme. . . ."

Friendship of U. S.

Command of the sea and "the friendship of the United States," he added, "enables us to draw resources from the whole world."

"As in Nelson's day, the maxim holds: 'Our first line of defense is the enemy's ports.'"

And, he said, "we have never had armies like this in our Island in time of war. The whole Island bristles against invaders from the sea or from the air."

Lauding Britain's airmen, Mr. Churchill said "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

British bombing squadrons, Mr Churchill said, were inflicting "shattering blows upon the whole technical and warmaking structure of the Nazi power.

Catching Up in the Air

As "solid grounds" for his confidence, Mr. Churchill said the Germans still had "far more" planes than Britain "but our new production" is greatly faster.

Although "American production is only just beginning to flow in," British "bomber and fighter strength despite the battle is larger than ever."

He anticipated still greater Nazi air warfare with confidence in Britain's ability to meet it.

"We hope and believe that we shall be able to continue the air struggle indefinitely and as long as the enemy pleases and the longer it continues the more rapid will be our approach, first toward parity and then toward that superiority in the air upon which in a large measure the decision of the war depends," Mr. Churchill continued.

"We have mastered the magnetic mine. . . .

"The navy is far stronger than at the beginning of the war. . . ."

Meanwhile, Dominions Secretary Viscount Caldecote told the House of Lords that Britain had lost since Aug. 8 94 fighter pilots and 153 fighter planes as against Germany's loss of 699 bombers and fighters.

Merchant tonnage under the British flag, Mr. Churchill declared, "is larger than when we began."

"The whole British Army is at home. More than 2,000,000 determined men have rifles and bayonets in their hands, and three quarters of them are in regular military formations."

Blow to Nazi Bases

"Even if the Nazi legions stood triumphant on the Black Sea or, indeed, upon the Caspian, even if Hitler was at the gates of India," he said, "it would benefit him nothing if at the same time the entire economic and scientific apparatus of German war power lay shattered and pulverized at home."

Noting Herr Hitler's preparations for invasion of France and the Low Countries, Mr. Churchill said "it is quite plain Hitler could not admit defeat in his air attack on Britain without most serious injury."

Mr. Churchill claimed for Britain "overflowing reserves of every type of aircraft and an ever mounting stream of production" because of "the astounding increase" in output and repair under Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.

Turning to Italy's African drive, Mr. Churchill said the French defection had been "deeply damaging" in the defense of British Somaliland, now in Italian hands.

France might have fought on, he said, declaring: "If we had been put in the terrible position of France, now happily impossible, it would have been the duty of all war leaders to fight on here to the end: It would have also been their duty to provide as far as possible for the naval security of Canada and our Dominions and to make sure that they had the means to carry on the struggle beyond the oceans. . . .

"That France lies prostrate at this moment is the crime not of a great and noble nation," he said, pledging that "our old comradeship with France is not at an end.

"The day will come as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow," he said, when again there will be "a France restored in a liberated Europe to its full freedom and ancient fame."

Besides Frenchmen still fighting with Britain, he said, Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch and Belgians also "are still in the field, recognized by Great Britain and the United States as the sole representative authorities and lawful Governments of their respective states."

Mr. Churchill declined to discuss Britain's peace aims further than to say: "I do not think it would be wise at this moment while the battle rages and the war is still perhaps only in its earlier stages to embark upon elaborate speculation about the future shape which should be given to Europe or the new securities which must be arranged to spare mankind the miseries of a third World War.

"Before we can undertake the task of rebuilding we have not only to be convinced ourselves but to convince all other countries that the Nazi tyranny is going to be finally broken."

"The right to guide the course of world history is the noblest prize of victory. We are still toiling up the hill. We have not yet reached the crestline. We cannot survey the landscape or even imagine what its condition will be when that longed for morning comes."

Discounting the loss of Somaliland, Mr. Churchill said "it had been decided sometime before the beginning of the war not to defend the protectorate of Somaliland" and the British troops were withdrawn "virtually intact for action elsewhere."

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African Victory Raises Italian Morale at Home; British Complete Troop Withdrawal in Somaliland

By the Associated Press

The British Middle East headquarters announced that the British withdrawal from Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, had been carried out under heavy Italian attack by tank, artillery, and aircraft.

British airmen rained bombs on troop movements and supply lines stretching from Italian Somaliland clear to the coast through the British protectorate on the Gulf of Aden, to cover the retreat.

British naval units embarked native British troops and material, destroying what stores they were unable to move.

Troop Ships Attacked

Fascist troops behind their advancing tanks and artillery barrage, entered the capital during the night and Italian aircraft attacked the troop-loaded British ships in the Gulf of Aden.

Reports from Libya said Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was busy reorganizing his troop concentrations and supply bases at Bardia after the intense British naval bombardment of Aug. 17.

An air attack yesterday on the airdrome at Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, destroyed four hangars and started a fire, the Royal Air Force command said. Other attacks were carried out against the West Libyan port of Derna.

The fate of the Italian stone Fort Capuzzo, shelled along with Bardia remained undisclosed. Fascist troops were reported to have withdrawn from it, but whether it was destroyed was not known.

The British troops retreating from Berbera by sea left part of the city in flames, a communiqué said.

Camel Corps Surrenders

One entire camel corps, described as "well equipped and well armed" was said to have surrendered to the advancing Italians at Hargeisa, south of the port.

In a surprise attack on British positions at Gallabat, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Italians said, they took prisoners and captured large quantities of munitions.

Meanwhile Premier Mussolini sent a telegram of eulogy to his victorious troops and exchanged messages of felicitation with Herr Hitler, it was announced.

Herr Hitler wired Signor Mussolini:

"Receive, Duce, and with you your army, my hearty congratulations and those of the whole German people for the great victory in East Africa."

Signor Mussolini replied:

"Führer, I thank you in the name of my troops and myself for the congratulations you sent me on the victory over the English in East Africa. With comradely greetings."

Duce Praises Troops

As Commander of Italy's armed forces, the Duce sent the following message to the Duke of Aosta, chief of the Italian forces in the Libyan campaign:

"With the occupation of Berbera, the conquest of Somaliland is completed. Receive, Highness, together with my applause that of the Italian people, who have followed the phases of the hard battle with absolute certainty of victory.

"Communicate my praise to General Nasi, to the Commanders of the troops, officers, noncommissioned officers, national and native troops.

"Everyone has given superb proof of courage and tenacity worthy the soldiers of Fascist Italy.

"After a necessary rest, you will direct the persevering and ardent will of our troops, which are holding the Empire and extending its borders, toward new aims."

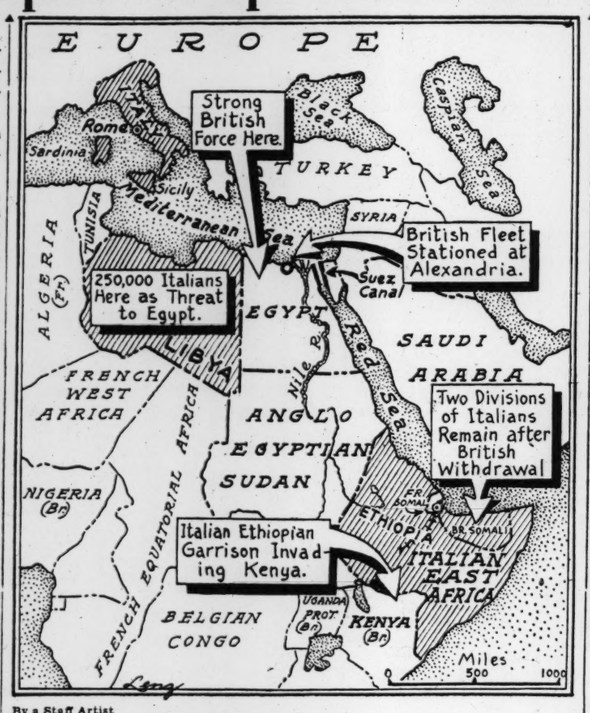
A British communiqué explaining the withdrawal said:

"The original allied dispositions in Somaliland were based upon a scheme of close Franco-British cooperation. Under this scheme the French forces at Djibuti (French Somaliland to the north) were to hold the right flank, the pivot of the whole position.

"With the sudden secession of the French Government from participation in further hostilities, a new and grave situation was created. More than halt of the available Allied force have been neutralized and it became immediately necessary to decide on the most effective measures for dealing with the emergency."

Finding it more advisable to hold reinforcements where they could be "more important to our immediate war effort" than in Somaliland and spurning the easy course of "immediate and unresisting evacuation," the British said they chose a third alternative which "has now been successfully completed . . . with conspicuous skill and bravery against greatly superior strength."

This, they said, was to fight to the last despite the certain outcome and inflict "losses on the enemy in men and material which will be difficult for him to replace."



By a Staff Artist

New Balance of Forces in Africa

British Bomb Nazi Transports; Decree Rule for Emergencies

By the Associated Press

Bombing of two German transports at Haugesund, one of the nearest Norwegian ports to Britain, was reported by the Admiralty today as widespread Nazi raids ended another lull in Germany's air siege.

Haugesund is on a stretch of Norwegian coast between Bergen and Stavanger, which might serve as a base for a sea-borne Nazi invasion against which Britain is making constant preparations.

Two direct hits on one of the 3,000-ton transports were scored by British dive-bombers, the Admiralty said, and other bombers raided oil tanks north of Haugesund.

Still regarding the German mass air assaults as a likely prelude to an attempt at a direct attack upon Britain, the British added more details today to their elaborate arrangements against any breakdown of their organization in a crisis.

The Government established emergency administrative machinery to direct traffic in 40 ports without authority from London in event of invasion. All Britain yesterday was made a defense area, subject to decree rule anywhere an emergency may arise.

Emergency Plans Drafted

A night of air raids over a wide British area including England, Wales, and Scotland, apparently indicated the end of the second breathing spell from the attacks of massed German bombers. Most of the night forays, however, were by lone raiders.

The Air Ministry admitted that there had been some damage and casualties, but declared most of the bombs fell harmlessly in rural areas.

A fireworks display—but no bombs—fell in one Northeast England district. Observers said that Nazi fliers used exploding flares which burst into five or six different lights until "the whole countryside was illuminated." An Air Ministry spokesman said that these were similar to flares British fliers use to light up target areas in Germany.

Four Types of Bombs

Elsewhere, however, the German night raiders used high explosive, screamer, flare, and incendiary bombs, especially in the north. Several houses were demolished and a school and theater damaged in one midlands town where 15 to 20 bombs fell.

The German raids, however, paled before the R. A. F. bombardment of Boulogne, the third in 48 hours.

British bombers attacked the port in three waves, the bursting bombs, German searchlights and fires started aground providing a brilliant aerial display visible from the English southeast coast, 20-odd miles away.

A harvest moon made visibility unusually good for the attack.

At 11:15 p. m. and again at 1 a. m. all German radio stations went off the air, indicating widespread British air raids on Germany.

Berlin had its fourth air raid alarm of the war, sending residents to cover for an hour and 40 minutes.

fortnight ago was on another ship sunk by a U-boat—and other survivors were taken to England. Before being picked up, they had weathered the buffeting of mountainous seas for 48 hours in an open boat.

Berlin reported that one U-Boat had sunk the 4,576-ton British armed merchantman Ampleforth Another had sunk a 6,800-ton enemy steamer. A third reported a total of 41,000 tons sunk.

Nazis Shell Britain

British military circles acknowledged today that at least one big German gun in France has bombarded the English southeast coast.

The possibility exists, they admitted, that the Germans might shell London from across the Channel. But they declared such a bombardment would have "only a nuisance value."

There has been only "very little shelling" of the southern coast, they said, and "no great damage."

They reported the cross-channel bombardment possibly came from a four-inch gun."

"It might be possible" to make a gun with a range of 100 miles, but such a gun would be "woefully inaccurate," these sources said.

London is about 90 miles on a direct line from Calais, the nearest French point to the English shore. Nazi emplacement of long-range cannon on the French shore of the English Channel was reported shortly after the Battle of Flanders. Germans said then that their "big Berthas" in northern France could hurl projectiles into the British capital.

"These long-range guns will not produce a military result," said one informant. "The effect of their fire can be observed only from airplanes which would face hostile fighters themselves."

Reports that shells as well as bombs were falling in southeast England began just a week ago, shortly after the Germans started a mass aerial attack on the English South Coast.

Authorities investigated, but said there was "no confirmation at all."

Householders, however, were convinced they were being bombarded by long-range guns because of large shell fragments they reported finding and also because casualties and damage occurred when there were no planes visible overhead.

Unconfirmed reports in Switzerland said the Germans had guns at Calais and Dunkirk capable of firing 40 miles—more than enough to shoot over the channel.

Three German long-range cannon in the World War bombarded Paris intermittently from 75 miles away for about two months nearly in 1918 until they were destroyed by French artillery.

Swiss Get Apology

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 20 (AP)—The British Government has expressed its "deepest regrets" to the Swiss Minister in London for violation of Swiss territory by British bombing planes en route to Germany and Italy, it was announced here today.

A British note apologized for air violations which caused air raid alarms Aug. 18 and 19 and three nights last week in various parts of Switzerland.

The Swiss Minister, however, was informed Royal Air Force pilots had been instructed to stay out of Swiss territory in flights to and from northern Italian industrial centers and South German objectives.

Rail Service Halted

VICHY, Aug. 20 (AP)—All railroad traffic between occupied and unoccupied France has been suspended by order of German authorities it was officially announced today.

No reason was given for the action.

British Ship Sunk

By the Associated Press

The torpedo sinking of a 5,000-ton British steamer bound for the Americas with British war evacuees, some of them en route to the United States, was disclosed today in Dublin dispatches.

Seven persons were killed, survivors said, when two torpedoes struck their ship when it was two days out from a British port. The survivors were landed Aug. 18 at a port of northwestern Ireland by a Yugoslav steamer. The name of the British ship was not disclosed Her destination had been Jamaica

Survivors said the first torpedo explosion blew away the stern of the ship, which sank in less than 30 minutes. Three lifeboats were launched.

Fourteen members of the crew—including a stewardess who a

Manufacturers to Bid On Big Army Shoe Order

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, says he has been notified by the Justice Department that manufacturers will have an opportunity to bid on furnishing a million pairs of shoes to the War Department.

Cochran says the War Department made a request for the shoes to the Prison Industries Office of the Justice Department, which could have had them made in Federal prison factories.

Registration Aids Canada's War Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 20—From the Yukon to Cape Breton, Canadians are now placing their names on the government rolls and answering a list of questions. National registration applies to everyone—boy or girl, man or woman, above 16 years of age, and it has been estimated that there are about 6,500,000 Canadians between the ages of 16 and 60. All these will appear on the rolls as well as those still older than 60.

So far as can be judged from records available there are about 4,700,000 citizens, male and female between 18 and 44, of which about 1,200,000 are single men. It is these single men of what may be considered potential military age, who form the basis of one of the main objectives of registration. It is men of 21 and a year or so older who will be called for military training. In the first year it is considered probable, about 300,000 young men will receive a 30-day military training in 39 camps now being constructed across the Dominion.

It has been the object of everyone connected with the administration of the work of registration to avoid any reference to "conscription," a word which was made a football of politics even in time of peace. There is actually no conscription of men for overseas service. Enlistment for the active service forces now overseas or to be sent abroad is entirely voluntary. Conscription is therefore in reality a misnomer for the mobilization measure, that is as the word "conscription" is ordinarily used.

Registration is compulsory, however, and punishment is provided for failure to register or for anyone employing a person who has not registered. Registration is being carried out in three days throughout the country, although special arrangements are made for the listing of men away from their homes. It may be weeks or even months before some prospectors, trappers and lumbermen can place their names on the lists.

By special arrangement, manufacturing plants and other business houses with more than 100 employees were able to register all their workmen before general registration started. This simplified the work of registration in industrial centers such as Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Similarly government employees were registered before the opening of the regular polls.

Most of the work of registration is being carried out without pay by registrars, deputy registrars and their assistants. It is expected that the total cost of making the complete register will be not more than $500,000. It had been estimated that the cost would be about $200,000 a day for each of the three days in which the polls were open.

Men are answering 18 questions, women 19. One of the main objectives of the questions is to get some idea of the qualifications of each individual for service in the country's hour of emergency. The value of the registration aside from the military training which will be given young men who are physically fit, will depend on the extent to which advantage can be taken of these special qualifications in the country's war effort. The principle on which the government will work will be to give directional and advistory assistance rather than anything in the nature of compulsion.

Registration, however, is a war measure. It is regarded as a step in the general mobilization of the human resources of this country to meet the urgent demands of the hour.

British Complete Troop Withdrawal in Somaliland

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 20—Italy has achieved in British Somaliland its first sizable conquest by force of arms since entering the war—with the possible exception of the Alpine fighting in the last days of the French collapse.

Ending of enemy resistance there today leaves Italy virtually in control of the entire projecting horn of East Africa.

In French Somaliland, economic gateway to Ethiopia, where the French have already laid down their arms according to the armistice terms, Italy confidently expects to secure title to the colony in the peace settlement whenever that comes.

The territory today added to the Italian Empire has no great immediate importance. It is about 1½ times the size of Italian Eritrea, but less developed. Its chief assets are a fair-sized exportable surplus of hides, skins, and cattle, and two harbors capable of development. Once again, the Italians have acquired not so much a portion of empire as opportunity to construct one from a very meager basis.

French Help Now Gone

Nevertheless there are a number of significant conclusions to be drawn from the successful Italian offensive.

First, it illustrates once again in a new theater the vast military importance of the removal of the French Colonial Empire from the conflict. Deprived of the assistance of the Army in French Somaliland, the defense of the British was made substantially more difficult.

Second, the British appear to have underestimated Italian stamina and striking power. Their defensive arrangements, even granting the loss of French assistance, seem to have been improvised at strategic points rather than carefully planned.

Advanced in Compact Columns

Meanwhile the Italian thrust has employed to the best advantage techniques learned in the Ethiopian war. They advanced in compact columns along the two available roads, adapting motorization to stubborn transport conditions, deploying from main units as the terrain permitted. They fought in an area whose arid mountainous nature heavily favored the British. They confronted Indian mountain and Rhodesian troops, trained in this type of warfare. The Italians used only white troops and succeeded in driving through to their objectives.

Third, an important element of Italian technique is here illustrated The Italians waited until they had massed a thoroughly superior force in men and material before striking. A widely scattered colonial war lends itself to this familiar Fascist strategy of isolating opponents and taking the smaller first.

Helps Italian Morale

Four, it remains to be seen to what extent this action is related to the conflict over Egypt which still hangs in suspension. The Ethiopian forces are now free to concentrate on the Sudan, but any offensive there would presumably be obstinate and would take time.

It is nearly a thousand miles as the crow flies from the nearest point in Italian Eritrea to Cairo Any thrust down the winding Nile would have much further to go

Finally, the Italian victory is a boon to those charged with directing civilian morale at home. Here is an Italian Blitzkrieg, as the press is jubilantly proclaiming today, accomplished through fierce difficulties in less than a fortnight.

As to the threat against British Aden, it may prove of lesser importance. Zeila in erstwhile British Somaliland is further from the British Empire shiplane into the Red Sea and Suez than is Assad in Italian Eritrea. The actual capture of Aden would be a naval operation, and the Italian fleet is still north of British-held Suez. Italy is probably more interested today in its propagandist efforts to arouse the Arabs against the British from behind Aden.

Envoy to Vatican Arranges Return

VATICAN CITY—Pope Pius XII received Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, in a farewell audience prior to Mr. Taylor's departure for the United States this week.

Mr. Taylor plans to leave with Mrs. Taylor Friday for Lisbon, from where they will sail for New York Aug. 29.

'Acks Acks' Bag Many Planes

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Britain's bulwarks against German bombers now include a widespread series of observation and listening posts and an intricate and delicately balanced system of plotting the raiders' position.

Synchronized with all this are thousands of anti-aircraft guns whose accuracy is improving steadily in the greatest and grimmest school that ever trained a gunner—the fierce air war over England.

The increasing virulence of the anti-aircraft is laid by artillery officers to "practice and nothing else." They point out that the German habit of sending planes in big groups helped the novice gunners and gave the veterans a "flock of birds" to shoot at.

The gunners themselves seem uniformly cheerful, not only over the accuracy of their "Acks Acks" but over the fact that the Nazis have not yet made a recorded hit on one of their positions.

"We will keep 'em up there," said one battery commander, "and the R. A. F. will knock 'em down. But we intend to take care of ourselves if they come in range."

The "passive" ground defense against German aircraft is taking new, ingenious forms. Stacks of stones and every other sort of obstruction lie on fields, and often these same fields are covered by heavy guns from gun pits miles away.

Blockhouses, rifle pits, pillboxes, batteries of guns form a cordon around this "tight little isle." Here, if the R. A. F. and the Royal Navy fail, is Britain's real "thin line of heroes," Britain's last defense.

The antiaircraft guns—scorned by pilots in this and the last war as "Archies" and "Old Ack Ack"—have had their effectiveness greatly increased by the long months of inactivity last winter, when the gunners spent countless hours in practice.

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Brilliant Offense Keeps Red Sox in Pennant Race

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there ever was a more robust batting attack in the history of baseball than the current Red Sox line-up, no critic or citizen in this part of the country can recall it. When Joe Cronin and his boys are swinging their bats with their customary consistency, it takes the best pitching in baseball to stop them.

For example, check back through the most recent five Red Sox contests, not including this afternoon's test with the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park. Over that stretch the locals accumulated the brilliant total of 70 hits for a total of 134 bases and tallied 50 runs. The output included 14 homers, 16 doubles and three triples.

Foxx Has 33

New Yorkers like to boast of past Yankee teams and the destruction they caused with their big bats. But it is difficult for a Boston fan to vision a more crushing offense than that of the 1940 Red Sox. Jimmy Foxx has 33 homers, Jim Tabor 20, Cronin 19, Ted Williams 18 and Bobby Doerr 16. Even little Dom Di Maggio has five. Going right down the batting order, only Doc Cramer lacks a home run reputation. Doc is a line drive hitter and rarely lifts the ball.

The Indians felt the pressure of Boston power yesterday in the series opener at Fenway. Foxx, Williams, Tabor and Doerr pounded four-baggers out of the playing field. Tabor hit his with the bases full. The locals treated Joe Dobson, Johnny Humphries and Cal Dorsett as if they were a trio of high school hurlers. Foxx this morning was within one circuit clout of Cardinal Johnny Mize, who has held the major league leadership for more than two months. If Double-X had not been benched for a week or more, he would now be well ahead of the National League star.

Still a Threat

Early today the Sox were a mere six games in the rear of the pace-setting Indians and just three behind second-place Detroit. Although the time is getting short, Cronin must be considered a threat in the race as long as his outfit continues to pound the ball and as long as young Earl Johnson and the veteran Joe Heving continue to deliver on the mound.

Heving chalked up his eighth victory yesterday. He was treated rather harshly by the Indians, but probably would have been more effective if it had been necessary. However, the way those Sox were hitting, almost anybody might have pitched the nine innings. It was Heving's second straight route performance. Last week he beat the Yankees on three hits. Cronin says that he will continue to get starting calls.

Fleming Arrives

Bill Fleming, right-hander from Hollywood, may turn out to be a big help in the weeks remaining. He arrived at Fenway yesterday and pitched batting practice. He stands close to six feet, weighs about 190 pounds and looks real fast. This is his fifth year in professional ball. Starting with the Los Angeles club back in 1936, he made stops with Bellingham (Western International) and the Arizona State League before joining Hollywood. This spring Detroit took him to training camp, but turned him back.

In the Pacific Coast League, Fleming was known as a strike-out king. Through one stretch of four games he got 38 men on third strikes. In one contest he fanned 12 Portland batters. However, nobody seems to know yet how many hitters he walked. If he fans 10 and passes 11, he will be of little use to the Sox.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Cleveland series closes tomorrow with a single game . . . The Detroit Tigers open on Thursday . . . The Bees continue to play great ball . . . Their victory over the Pirates yesterday was their first in 10 starts against the Pittsburgh team . . . Dick Errickson went all the way and was helped by Gene Moore's brilliant catch in the first inning with the bases loaded and two out . . . As the final score was 3-0, Gene's clutch save the game . . . The Sox have taken Charley Gelbert, veteran infielder, from the Washington club on waivers.

Welcome Visitors

By a Staff Photographer

Valerie Scott (left) and Mary Hardwick (right), English doubles team now playing at Longwood Cricket Club, confer with Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson concerning the Table Tennis tournament to be held at the Hotel Puritan Thursday night for the benefit of British relief.

Tiller Talk

King's Cup

The New York Yacht Club cruise was forced to postpone its Marblehead run from Provincetown yesterday when heavy squalls whipped the tip of the Cape port and kept the fleet at secure moorings.

Therefore, yachtsmen around Marblehead were forced to wait until tomorrow for the King's Cup sailing in joint competition with the New York Yacht Club.

The King's Cup, one of the top prizes of the year, was this summer thrown open to members of the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead. 'Head yachtsmen have awaited this classic for some time.

* * *

Today opened the three-day series for the I Class championships on the North Shore and the Quincy Challenge Cup on the South Shore.

Cup Series

Single races were scheduled today, tomorrow and Thursday for both championships, with the I Class competing under the auspices of the Sandy Bay Yacht Club, Rockport, and the Quincy Challenge Cup being held under the auspices of the Hingham Yacht Club.

The Quincy Challenge Cup, oldest yachting trophy in local waters, until reecntly was raced for by boats in the I Class. When the new Adams Class was designed several years ago, named in honor of Charles Francis Adams, famuos local skipper, it was decided to switch the Quincy Challenge Cup to the new class.

Last year's winner, William B. Rice's Quad, represented the Hingham Yacht Club.

Nipper Winner

Leslie Rawding's Nipper with Hank O'Brien at the helm won the first I Class championship sailed for the Karshick Trophy a year ago.

Boston boats, including Nipper, all sailed to Rockport on Sunday in time for workouts in the Sandy Bay waters yesterday.

At least four Sandy Bay I Manchesters are expected to compete with the four or five from Boston Bay waters. George Finlay's veteran I Class boat, Dorchen, will also attend from its Marblehead home port.

Riggs-Van Horn Team Watched During Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Aug. 20—After a 24-hour postponement, Longwood Cricket Club officials today prepared to lift the curtain a second time for the National Doubles, only this time they hoped that rain, which caused yesterday's layoff, would allow the curtain to stay raised until after the finals on Saturday.

For a while yesterday and last night when the rain came down in torrents, local observers were likening this doubles tournament with the Longwood Bowl tournament of two years back when rain washed out the entire week's play, with the women playing all their matches indoors.

But this morning's early sun shone brightly, and it was expected that the courts would be thoroughly dried by early afternoon to allow the opening matches of the National Doubles to get under way.

It was a welcome day's rest for the majority of netmen and women, for it was the first rain-necessitated vacation all summer, and yet it was not severe enough to postpone any baseball game. So most of the players moved in town to see the Boston-Cleveland game.

Riggs-Van Horn Watched

Among the seeded players of the men's division in the baseball group were the No. 2 ranking team of Bobby Riggs and Welby Van Horn. (Most obesrvers are saying quietly this week, "Watch Riggs and Van Horn.")

All agree with Longwood draw officials that the top-seeded team of the doubles should be the Frank Parker-Don McNeill combination, which has the edge on experience and steadiness.

But Riggs and Van Horn, the unpredictable pair, are scheduled to atone for their up-and-down play this summer. "Somehow my heart wasn't in my game this summer," Bobby remarked yesterday, "but with the National singles coming up, I have been working harder lately and I'm confident I'll play better tennis from now on."

Staleness and the fact that there is no international competition this year is attributed by many to be the reasons for Riggs' lackadaisical play.

His doubles partner this year, Van Horn, is the young gentleman who a year ago at the National singles became an overnight singles sensation. Following his defeat of Elwood Cooke, Wayne Sabin and John Bromwich all at Forest Hills, Van Horn's tennis dropped, however.

"I know what has been wrong with my play this summer," young Welby related yesterday. "You know as well as I do, but I'm through playing that brand of tennis."

Boomed to Skies

And the intimation was overconfidence. The youngster had been boomed to the skies by superlative-conscious writers after his Forest Hills masterpieces, and there was a natural let-down.

The Riggs-Van Horn team have been favored by the draw which gives them the easiest quarter of all, wheras the top-seeded team of Parker and McNeill, the No. 3 team of Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, and the No. 4 aggregation of Henry Prusoff and Gardnar Mulloy all have difficult matches ahead of them before their crucial semifinal round matches.

The women's division with a more colorful field, including last year's champions, Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey, and the English team of Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, also opens play this afternoon.

30-Game Schedule

NEW YORK (*AP*)—A 30-game schedule, opening Sept. 12 for the American Football Association has been announced by President Joe Rosentover.

The opening game will be between Paterson, coached by Dale Burnett, formerly of the New York Giants, and the Long Island Indians, who replaced the Brooklyn Eagles in the circuit. Each team will play 10 games in a home-and-home series.

The schedule:

Sept. 12—Paterson at Long Island (night).
Sept. 15—Providence at Paterson, Wilmington at Newark.
Sept. 19—Jersey City at Long Island (night).
Sept. 22—Providence at Wilmington.
Sept. 26—Newark at Long Island (night).
Sept. 29—Wilmington at Paterson, Jersey City at Providence.
Oct. 4—Jersey City at Wilmington (night).
Oct. 6—Long Island at Newark.
Oct. 13—Paterson at Providence, Long Island at Jersey City (night); Newark at Wilmington.
Oct. 20—Wilmington at Long Island, Newark at Paterson, Providence at Jersey City.
Oct. 27—Paterson at Jersey City, Providence at Newark.
Nov. 3—Newark at Jersey City; Long Island at Paterson; Wilmington at Providence.
Nov. 10—Paterson at Newark; Wilmington at Jersey City; Providence at Long Island.
Nov. 17—Newark at Providence; Jersey City at Paterson; Long Island at Wilmington.
Nov. 24—Jersey City at Newark; Long Island at Providence; Paterson at Wilmington.

'Little Clipper' at H. C.

WORCESTER, Mass. (*AP*)—John P. "Little Clipper" Smith of Hartford, Conn., former head football coach and athletic director at Duquesne University, has been named a member of the Holy Cross varsity coaching staff.

Splitting the Fairways

BULLETIN

John Harvey of Arlmont, 15-year-old Arlington High School senior, held a three-stroke lead over the field of 102 entrants at the halfway mark in the annual State caddie championship at the Furnace Brook Golf Course today. Harvey covered the course in 71 strokes, four over par.

Caddie Championship Under Way

The club-carriers of the State reversed their roles for the day today and became players on the links as the annual Massachusetts caddie championship was conducted over the Furnace Brook Golf Club's course in historic Quincy.

The championship this year was a wide-open affair, as both Ernie Doherty of Woburn and Bill Dolan of Worcester, last year's winner and runner-up respectively at Commonwealth, have left the ranks of the bag-toters.

Because of the large entry list, one of the largest in recent years, the first group of three teed off at 8:15 this morning, in order that the whole field might complete the 36 holes of medal play this evening.

Favorites

Among the favorites was Nick Abramo of Trapelo, who played from Minute Man last year and who went to lunch sporting a 72, lowest round for the day, but who slipped in the afternoon and eventually wound up in sixth place; Paul Donahue of Belmont, who tied for ninth; and John Harvey of Arlmont, a tournament dark horse.

Closest watched of all was 17-year-old Billy Quinn of Oakley, probably the caddie with the best record in caddie team matches this summer. Billy has yet to be defeated, and has been scoring consistently in the low 70's. Last year he came in behind Doherty and Dolan.

* * *

Another tournament for younger players is in the immediate future. The girls' junior championship, for misses under the age of 19, is due to be played next week from Monday through Thursday at Woodland. At the same time there will be a junior junior tournament for girls under the age of 15. Entries for these tourneys will close with the W. G. A. this Thursday.

The qualifying round for the junior title will be at 18 holes Monday, with eight qualifying for match play. Last year's tournament was won by Margaret Ogg, pretty daughter of Willie Ogg, the Worcester Country Club pro. Miss Ogg defeated Mary Lane of Brockton 5 and 4 in the final at Wellesley.

* * *

Tying the Dartmouth College course record with a 66, Ben Yasko of Lancaster, N. H., yesterday won the New Hampshire open at Hanover. The 66 came on his second round, and, added to his first-round 71, gave him a total of 137 which was good enough to lead Johnny Thoren of Woodland by just one stroke. Tied for third at 139 were four pros, including E. J. "Dutch" Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, Joe Pezzulo of West Warwick, R. I., and Walter Hall of Brockton. Pezzulo, incidentally, set the course record of 66 on his morning tour of the 18-hole layout.

* * *

The weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Marshfield yesterday was won by Cliff Keane of the Globe, who scored a 79-79. Herb Black of the Globe and Joe Downey of the American were second with reduced 81's.

* * *

Robert Reilly yesterday won the annual caddie championship at Ould Newbury Golf Club by scoring a 91 gross and an 87 net. Reilly was entered in the State tournament at Furnace Brook today.

* * *

Despite the fact he lost to Sammy Snead in the play-off yesterday for the Canadian open crown, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester proved he is in shape for the P. G. A. tournament at Hershey next week. McSpaden was the only one in the New England section who did not have to qualify for the national championship. Others who will represent this area include Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, Johnny Thoren of Woodland, Ben Loving of Longmeadow, Jack Reidy of Pakachoag Hill, Tom Howe of Wellesley, Henry Bontempo of Franconia, Alex Hackney of Oxford, and Stan Parzich of Stoney Hill. Tony Manero, former national open king, lost out to Parzich in a play-off for the last of the qualifying places.

* * *

Sandy Burr's annual two-day M. G. A. tournament will be played this Friday and Saturday at the Wayland course. Play will be divided into three classes, with prizes to be awarded for first gross, and first and second nets in each class.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
DiMaggio cf	6	1	3	3	1	0	0
Cramer rf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Foxx c	4	3	3	7	5	0	0
Williams lf	3	3	1	4	2	0	0
Finney 1b	5	1	2	2	12	0	0
Cronin ss	3	2	1	1	2	4	0
Doerr 2b	4	3	1	4	2	3	0
Tabor 3b	4	2	2	5	1	4	1
Heving p	5	0	2	2	0	1	0
Totals	38	16	14	27	27	12	1
CLEVELAND							
Chapman lf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Heath lf	2	1	1	4	0	0	0
Weatherly cf	4	1	2	7	3	0	0
Boudreau ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Peters ss	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Trosky 1b	5	1	2	5	5	2	0
Bell rf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Keltner 3b	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Grimes 3b	3	1	0	0	0	4	0
Mack 2b	4	1	1	1	3	2	0
Hemsley c	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Fytlak c	2	1	1	1	4	0	0
Dobson p	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Humphries p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hale	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dorset p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	7	12	23	24	11	2

*Batted for Humphries in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	1	4	6	0	0	3	1	—	16
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	— 7

Runs batted in, Trosky 2, Foxx 2, Heving 3, Doerr 3, Di Maggio, Tabor 4, Weatherly, Heath 2, Williams 3, Pytlak, Hale. Two-base hit, Foxx. Three-base hit, Weatherly. Home runs, Heath, Williams, Doerr, Trosky, Foxx, Tabor, Weatherly. Hits, off Dobson, 6 in 2 2-3 innings; off Humphries, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Dorset, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Cleveland 8, Boston 6. Sacrifices, Cramer, Cronin. Base on balls, by Heving 3, by Dobson 4, by Humphries 2. Struck out, by Heving 5, by Humphries 1. Double play, Doerr, Cronin and Finney. Losing pitcher, Dobson. Time 2h. 19m. Umpires, Pipgras, Rommel, Moriarty and Hubbard. Attendance 4,200 paid, 3,630 boys.

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	1	1	2	1	3	0
Moore rf	4	0	2	3	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	1	1	1	2	4	0
West cf	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	13	1	0
Berres c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	36	3	9	11	27	14	0
PITTSBURGH							
L. Waner cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
P. Waner 1b	4	0	1	1	13	0	0
Garms 3b	4	0	3	3	1	2	1
Vaughan ss	4	0	1	2	4	3	0
Van Robays lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Elliott rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gustine 2b	4	0	2	2	2	4	0
Fernandes c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bowman p	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	35	0	9	10	27	13	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Rowell, Ross 2. Two-base hits, Moore, Vaughan, Sisti. Left on bases, Boston 9, Pittsburgh 10. Stolen base, Rowell. Base on balls, by Errickson 2, by Bowman 3. Struck out, by Bowman. Double play, Rowell, Miller and Hassett. Time, 2h. Umpires, Ballanfant, Campbell and Klem. Attendance, 1803.

Largest Field in 23 Years Seeks P. G. A. Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa.—Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager of the Professional Golfers' Association, has announced there will be 130 starters, largest field in the history of the tournament, for the 23rd running of the P. G. A. championship at the Hershey Country Club Aug. 26 through Sept. 1.

Defending Champion Henry Picard will have plenty of competition for the title, with some of the greatest names of golf trying for the match-play crown.

Brilliant Golf

Last year Picard defeated Earl Martin 6 and 4, Joe Zarhardt 2 up, Al Watrous 8 and 7, Rod Munday 2 and 1, and Dick Metz 1 up to reach the finals and meet Byron Nelson. The gallerites were then treated to some of the most brilliant golf ever witnessed.

Two men, who had gone through six tiring days of medal and match play, blazed out par-shattering rounds in the morning and afternoon only to be all even at the end of 36 holes. Picard stroked his putt into the cup for a birdie three on the 37th hole to win the championship.

Appointed Colonel

For winning the P. G. A., Picard was appointed a colonel on the staff of Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, of South Carolina, who has been his friend for many years. Picard was pro at the Charleston (S. C.) Country Club for several years before coming to Hershey.

Picard, professional of the Hershey Country Club, will be host to the 130 pros heading for the little community in Central Pennsylvania, a job in itself. At the same time he will attempt to break the precedent that no home pro has ever succeeded in winning the P. G. A. championship.

Yasko Wins N. H. Open

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 20 (*AP*)—Ben Yasko, of Lancaster, tied the Dartmouth College course record yesterday with a 66 to win the New Hampshire open golf championship only a few hours after the record was set by John Pezzullo of West Warwick, R. I., on the morning round.

Yasko put together a 71-60 for 137 to defeat John Thoren, of Woodlands, by one stroke. Dutch Harrison, of Little Rock, was third with 139, while Hony Manero, former national champion, turned in a 141 to finish ninth.

Net Chatter

Bedlam Reigns at the Wightman Home

The Chestnut Hill home of Mrs. George Wightman last night was, as usual during National Doubles week, one of continual chatter along net lines, with the women players and their lone male escort, Johnny Van Ryn, all competing, individually, in the art of outtalking the others.

Over in one corner, Katherine Malcolm was playing "Home Sweet Home" on the piano, while Mrs. Betz, mother of Pauline who is seeded No. 2 in the women's doubles, with her partner Margaret Osborne, was accompanying on another piano. At times differences of opinion among the duo occurred, but that only added to the general Times Square atmosphere.

In between the two piano players stood Pauline with her new portable radio slung over her shoulder on a strap. "See, Mrs. Wightman," she was explaining, "see the antenna is inside of this strap that I sling over my shoulder, and when the strap is held high, there is more volume." At that point, a blast let loose from Miss Betz's latest tennis prize which easily outblasted the piano duo's "Home Sweet Home."

Funny Papers

Lucy Pope, Mrs. Wightman's niece, came running in with Dottie Wightman. "Look at the shoes we just bought," and Lucy, seeing Johnny Van Ryn huddled in the corner behind newspaper funnies, ran over to him.

"Did you see Hu Shee has turned out to be the Dragon Lady?" Lucy asked of Johnny.

"Oh, the funny papers again," Miss Osborne burst out giggling.

"No, Lucy," Johnny answered, "I've been on the road so long now I can't keep up with the funnies. One city has the funnies of three weeks ago, and the next of three weeks in advance. Tell me about Hu Shee and the Dragon Lady."

Charity Ping Pong

And Lucy lent competition to "Home Sweet Home," and Pauline's radio, all well blended with giggles from Margaret.

"What's this about the table tennis (ping pong) tournament being held for charity this year?" "Dodo" Bundy called across the room to Mrs. Wightman.

"Oh, the former sponsors of the tournament are helping us run it this year for British relief, and we are working now trying to publicize it, arrange prizes and secure tables."

"Oh, let me help," cried Dodo, "that sounds grand. The English girls (Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott), I hear, are in charge."

Lemons for Hair

"Count me in," Mary Arnold meekly said from behind the latest book store novel.

"It will be held at the Hotel Puritan Thursday night, both women's and men's singles, and we are planning to charge 50 cents admission," explained Mrs. Wightman.

Mrs. Marjorie Van Ryn came running into the living room. "I've got to wash my hair, who has the lemons?" and the bedlam increased.

But National Doubles week comes but once a year, and probably Mrs. Wightman, foremost backer of women's tennis in the country, is just as happy.

Caddie Championship

Morning Scores

Albert Adams, Wollaston	43-45—88
Paul Colletti, Furnace Brook	45-41—86
Bud Farwell, Blue Hill	44-45—89
Thomas R. Connerney, Com'w'lth	44-37—81
John McGarry, Brookline	39-36—75
Joseph Fahey, George Wright	39-38—77
Anthony Malvesti, Furnace Brook	39-44—38
Kenneth Ertel, Wollaston	39-36—75
Edward Healy, George Wright	41-41—82
James A. Sullivan, Arlmont	37-37—74
Robert W. Leonard, Com'w'lth	44-41—85
John Castagino, Brae Burn	43-42—85
Thomas Moran T. C. C.	44-47—91
Joseph Relf, Woodland	42-44—86
Philip Lane, Bellevue	40-43—92
Bill Lazydow, Blue Hill	41-42—83
William Corbett, Charles River	41-36—77
Dennis O'Leary, T. C. C.	39-42—81
Edward Landers, Bear Hill	40-39—79
Frederick Brussard, Bellevue	45-47—92
James Gaffney, Winchester	41-41—82
Charles Callan, Brookline	45-45—90
Robert White, Riverside	43-40—83
Joseph Fortino, Bear Hill	44-44—88
Billy Quinn, Oakley	38-42—80
Thomas Lynch, Winchester	41-39—80
Barry Oteri, Belmont	46-42—88
Thomas O'Brien, Trapelo	43-43—86
William Hayes, Fresh Pond	45-46—91
William Wood, Lexington	45-42—87
William MacPherson, Wildwood	44-41—85
Joseph Lamb, South Shore	43-48—91
Emerson Lynch, Fresh Pond	47-53—100
John Gibney, Pennacook	40-40—80
John Ashburn, Happy Valley	43-41—84
Robert Doherty, Woburn	37-41—78
Francis J. Houston, Dedham	42-40—82
Mathew Spencer, Franklin	45-41—86
John Brenner, Framingham	39-42—81
Michael O'Hanian, Charles River	38-38—76
Joseph Tedesco, Brae Burn	43-41—84
Chester Marcell, Woodland	38-39—77
Nicholas Abramo, Trapelo	36-40—76
John Harvey, Arlmont	37-34—71
Paul Donahue, Belmont	36-38—74
Leo Maselli, Framingham	41-44—85
James Ronayne, Ponkapoag	42-36—78
William Haley, Riverside	38-39—77
Lawence Rogers, Weston	47-41—88
Malcolm Negoshian, Needham	44-43—87
John McGrath, Sharon	46-46—92
Michael La Rocca, South Shore	46-42—88
William S. George, Dedham	38-38—76
Timmy Oates, Oakley	39-40—79
Allan Goldsmith, Winthrop	44-43—87
Arthur Callahan, Kernwood	40-38—78
Thomas Wall, Happy Valley	43-49—92
John O'Donnell, Woburn	37-37—74
George Bullock, Lexington	43-43—86
William Kessner, Wellesley	37—79
William Cecchi, Walpole	38-36—74
Terza Lombardini, Wildwood	41-43—84
Angelo Velucci, Needham	45-45—90
Richard Hampton, Stoughton	53-44—97
George Sweetman, Hatherly	48-40—88
Jerome Gleason, Wellesley	40-47—87
Edward DeMarais, Weston	46-42—88
Russell Coffin, Winthrop	41-38—79
Walter Muldoon, Walpole	46-41—87
Richard Lovenbury, Highland	44-48—92
Daniel Manning, North Shore	40-43—83
Charles Butler, Sandy Burr	50-48—98
Dom Pizzi, Franklin	43-46—89
Jerry Cahir, Hatherly	45-40—85
Leroy Davis, Sandy Burr	40-45—85
Arthur Irzyk, Kernwood	41-41—82
John Sperandio, Marlborough	45-38—83
Thomas R. Donovan, Crow Point	No card
William Buckley, Tohrny Lea	43-37—80
Gerald McNamara, Vesper	44-37—81
Keith Clark, Crow Point	49-41—90
Robert McCann, Thorny Lea	46-44—90
John C. Cooper, Rockport	37-39—76
Vincent Hill, Green Hill	41-41—82
Joseph Connolly, New Bedford	39-37—76
Sonny DiSilva, Bass River	46-32—89
George Nilson, Oyster Harbors	44-42—86
William Olson, Rockport	50-52-102
William R. Dolan, Jr., North Sh.	45-38—83
Carl Newhaus, Marlborough	44-45—89

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Tomorrow

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

American League

St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Aug. 21

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Music for a Summer Evening."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," a London Commentary on the News, GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.85meg., 31.3m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Phantasy; news in English; Hungarian Folk songs, HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—9.05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Koto, JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra, 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista, TGW, 9.68meg., 31m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Oleander Male Quartet.
3:15	"Waltz Invitation"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	land baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	land baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	land baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Gold Coast Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	land baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News: music: weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Male quartet	"Mr. Keen": drama	News Roundup	George A. Murray, talk	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	Francis E. Kelly	Sen. Burke, Neb.	W. Williams, comment	"Let's Dance"
7:45	"Second Husband"	Joseph Finnegin, talk	H. V. Kaltenborn	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	"Eton Boys"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:15	Heirs": interviews	Music: variety	soloist; chorus	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:30	"Masterworks of	**"Information, Please":**	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Cats 'n' Jammers":	Sport program
8:45	Music": War news	**questions and answers**	Horace Heidt's Orch	swing session	"About Today": drama
9:00	"We, the People"	"Musical Americana":	Popular quiz	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	Studio program	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	"Variety Hour"
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	Mayer-teingers	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	European news	"Summer Pastime":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Five Star News"
10:15	**Sen. Wheeler, Mont.**	"Aloha Land": music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond's Trail": so-	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house": variety	loist; orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00	News; sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing

Giants Hold Back Cincinnati Reds—Bees' Catcher Lauded by Johnny Cooney

New Yorkers Aid Dodgers In National Flag Race

By the Associated Press

This is one of those rare occasions—like a total eclipse of the sun or breakfast without bacon and eggs. It marks the only time this—or any other—year when loyal Brooklyn fans will yell for, not at, the New York Giants.

The Giants, probably without meaning to, are helping their rivals from across the East River catch up with the league leading Cincinnati Reds. And if there's anything a Dodger fan would rather see than the Giants being beaten, it's his own Superbas surpassing the Reds.

Ott at Third

Hence, the tag line in every Brooklyn prayer, "And please, thank the Giants—just for this series with the Reds."

While the Dodgers were idle yesterday the Giants, with a makeshift line-up that included Mel Ott at third, and Johnny McCarthy at first, hopped on the Reds by a 9-2 count.

King Carl Hubbell screwballed the Reds into submission with a fine seven-hit performance while his mates were bashing out 14 hits off Paul Derringer and three assistants. That left Brooklyn four games back of the Reds—just a pitch and a putt for the dashing Dodgers who have Leo Durocher back at shortstop to make them a wiser, if somewhat slower, outfit.

Hubbell's Third

That was Carl's third win over the league leaders this year, while the defeat was Paul's fourth straight and 11th setback this season.

While Hubbell was making hash out of the Cincinnati Reds, Dick Errickson of the Bees was doing the same to the Pittsburgh Pirates' hopes for a first division berth. He won his ninth game of the season 3 to 0, limiting the Bucs to nine hits and skidding them down into sixth place.

Sibby Sisti scored the winning run in the third after he doubled and Carvel Rowell sent him home with a single. Chet Ross' single sent two more runs across after a walk and Deb Garms' error placed runners on second and third. Joe Bowman, the loser, pitched as well as Errickson, but his mates didn't help him in the clutches.

Sox Best Indians

In the American League's only game, the Boston Red Sox gained their most decisive triumph of the season over the league-leading Cleveland Indians—smashing out 14 hits for a 16-7 win.

Included among the barrage of blows were four Sox homers—by Ted Williams, Bobby Doerr, Jimmy Foxx and Jim Tabor. Foxx's was his 33rd of the year while Tabor's came with the bases loaded. Slow-baller Joe Heving, collecting his eighth win of the season was touched for a dozen blows, including four basers by Roy Weatherly, Hal Trosky and Jeff Heath.

Two other American League games were scheduled—Detroit at New York and Chicago at Philadelphia—but both were rained out.

Able Umpire —By Pap'

George BARR
—ONE OF THE MOST CAPABLE UMPIRES ON THE NATIONAL LEAGUE STAFF!
THERE IS NO ROOM FOR DOUBT WHEN BARR MAKES A DECISION
THE SPOTLIGHT HAS BEEN ON THE UMPIRES THIS SEASON BECAUSE OF THE MANY CLASHES ON THE DIAMOND
BARR CONDUCTS A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR UMPIRES AT HOT SPRINGS DURING THE OFF SEASON
PAP'

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If you want to take George Barr's word for it—this business of being a baseball umpire isn't half bad. In the first place, you can't beat the working hours—about three each day. The pay, if you eventually get to work in the major leagues, may run as high as $12,000 for a five-month season. That's what Bill Klem draws.

The other side of the picture isn't quite as attractive. A lot of grief goes along with the job. An umpire's life is a lonely one and he has to bear the insults of the multitude every afternoon.

If you still want to become an umpire, you can get off to a proper start by enrolling in George Barr's School of Baseball Umpiring which holds forth at Hot Springs, Arkansas, each year for about six weeks starting the middle of February. Close to 70 student umpires annually come from all over the country but from this number Barr fails to find enough capable men to meet the demand for umpires.

The first thing the famous National League umpire impresses on his boys is that the great secret of umpiring, allowing that a candidate has average sight, judgment and self-control, is confidence. No umpire is ever wrong. An umpire cannot afford to be doubtful in making decisions—if he is, he is inviting personal disaster.

Barr teaches his boys the science of umpiring, positions and proper form for making decisions and making them in such a manner that they will stick. The umpire must learn to make decisions on the spur of the moment. A thorough knowledge of the rules is, of course, vital to his success.

Now, if you have made the grade you can invest about $125 in equipment. The best is none too good for a man starting out in this hectic profession, Barr pounds into his candidates. If you start working at $100 per month consider yourself fortunate.

Pap'

Lesser Stars Furnish The 'Fireworks'

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20 (AP)—Three seeded favorites breezed through the first round of the National public parks tennis tournament yesterday, leaving the fireworks to lesser known stars.

Willis Anderson of Los Angeles, No. 1 seeded, trimmed John Hewitt of Georgetown, Ohio, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1. Jerry Crowthers, also of Los Angeles, and seeded No. 2, ousted the East Cleveland champion, Morrin Milcoff, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

The third favorite, hard-hitting Bill Maul of Detroit, seeded sixth, staged a whirlwind attack to down Ed Von Sien of Minneapolis, No. 1 player of the University of Minnesota, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1. While favored to win, Maul's crushing victory provided the most spectacular match of the day.

Harry Zink of Steubenville, Ohio, went five hard-fought sets before his blazing forehand ousted Herbert Peck, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Scores were 6—1, 1—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

In another five-set match, Johnny Frank of New Orleans eliminated Michael Swetina of Detroit, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 2—6, 6—4.

Ned Stafford of Niagara Falls overcame the persistent lobbing of the veteran Clevelander, Courtney Bock, to win after losing the first two sets. Scores were: 3—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Eugene Quinn of Chicago defeated Byron Taylor of Nashville, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.

M. J. McLaney of New Orleans defeated Earle Frey of Lancaster, Pa., 6—2 7—5, 6—2.

Ward Parker of St. Louis defeated Robert Fite of Georgetown, Ohio, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Hobart Wrobbdel of Detroit defeated Fred Olson of St. Paul, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Guy Blair of Tulsa, Okla., defeated George Rushton of Niagara Falls by default.

Allen Carvell of St. Louis defeated John Sillia of East Cleveland, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.

Walter Smigel of East Cleveland defeated Ray Suchy of Milwaukee, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Ed. Kilgus of Philadelphia defeated Joseph Kristueek of Pittsburgh, 7—5, 8—6, 6—0.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Berres Stars With Bees

In the Bees' dugout the other day, Johnny Cooney was talking about Ray Berres.

"There's one of the least appreciated ball players in the league," the veteran outfielder-coach was saying. "He's out there catching a whale of a game every day and nobody in the grandstand knows it. But the other ball players do. A majority of fans only look at the batting averages. They don't know that a man can give his team a big defensive lift.

"In the last Brooklyn series," Cooney went on, "Ray called for pitch-outs four or five times and caught his man trying to steal every time. He has a great throwing arm. He'll peg that ball with anyone. That fact that he doesn't hit, yet stays in the majors, emphasizes his defensive value. You've got to be good with that mit to play steadily and hit around .200."

Lopez Popular

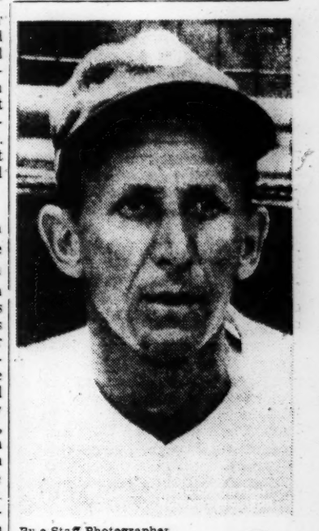
Berres joined the Bees at an awkward time. To begin with, he came here from the Pittsburgh Pirates with a bundle of cash in exchange for Al Lopez. Lopez was extremely popular in the Hub. As a matter of fact, Al is popular everywhere. His cat-like backstopping is becoming a tradition in the National League. First under Bill McKechnie and later under Casey Stengel, the pride of Tampa, Fla., did brilliant work for the Boston cause. Not even the arrival of a Hartnett or Danning would have made the fans forget immediately.

Even the Bee players—particularly the pitchers—must have given Berres a rather cool reception. Perhaps not intentionally. But they had become to know Lopez so well. Shortly after the change, the Pittsburgh club played a series at the Hive and Al was given a royal welcome home by the fans when he stepped to the plate for the first time. However, Berres went about his business without saying a word, although he must have felt in the beginning that he was an outsider. On top of this, the Bees were losing. Buried deep in the second division, there was no chance of a World Series, or even a money berth, for the local senior leaguers.

Win With Berres

Yet it is a matter of record that the club has traveled at a faster clip since Berres took over the handling of the pitching staff. The Bees at the start of the season had a fair offense. But with the passing of such mainstays as Lou Fette, Jim Turner and Danny MacFayden, Stengel's mound group suddenly became his chief problem. Then Jim Tobin was injured. However, with Berres calling the signals, the team has won steadily. If Stengel can keep his youngsters in stride through the current western tour, he may yet have time enough to move up in the standing. At least, he figures to have some fun with the contenders in the closing weeks of the race.

It may be a mere coincidence, but Strincevich and Jim Tobin have hurled their best ball since the arrival of Berres. Dick Errickson, Joe Sullivan and the rest of Stengel's gang have been just as effective.



By a Staff Photographer

Ray Berres

Failure of Berres to hit is one of those frequent mysteries found in the majors. He has a good pair of eyes and hands, and is solidly put together. He should be able to follow a ball and get his bat on it as expertly as the next fellow. Yet he rarely hits longer than two bases, and not often for one base. From the press box, it looks as if he is pulling everything toward left field, because most of his "outs" go right at the third sacker. However, if he stays around the Bees long enough, Stengel will have him hitting to right field. It's one of Casey's pet orders.

Premier Target Artists To Test New Shot Loads

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—America's premier clay target artists, involved in a controversy over reduction in the shot load used to crack the flying clays, got a chance to determine today whether fewer pellets in the shells really hampered their scoring ability.

The 41st Grand American trap shoot program had on tap a 200-target 16-yard program to determine the men's, women's, and professional championships of North America, and some perfect scores were necessary to match performances of the last few years when a heavier charge of shot was the vogue.

40 Pellets Dropped

The Amateur Trapshooting Association, effective this year, decreed that the shot load should be cut to one and one-eighth ounces, a drop of one-eighth ounce, eliminating about 40 pellets from each shell. Opposition to the change has developed, and petitions signed by some of the top notchers will be presented to the directors Wednesday night asking a return to the old load.

Along with the 200-target program at 16 yards, a 100-clay event at handicaps was slated today to tune the huge field for the grand finale Friday. A field of 444 competed in Monday's opening day program, the largest inaugural attendance in 11 years.

Sharman Wins

Sam Sharman of Salt Lake City, Utah, rated the most-traveled trapshooter in the game, captured the "Champion of Champions" title.

Sharman, former President of the A. T. A., cracked 99 of 100 to tie Charles Gunning of Denver, Colo., and J. McFadden, of Pylesville, Md., and then beat them with a perfect run of 25 in a shoot-off.

John B. Fontaine, 72-year-old Philadelphian, grabbed the veterans' race for shooters over three-score and 10 mark, by breaking 98 of 100. He succeeds John Peterson of Randall, Iowa, who got only 90.

Ed C. Coloskey, 13-year-old grade school boy from St. Louis Park (Minneapolis), Minn., captured the sub-junior championship for shooters under 15 with a neat 88 of 100. Young Coloskey will be in the ninth grade when school convenes next month.

Only 756 Entries Accepted For National Amateur Golf

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—It may be hard to believe, but golfers appear to be a trifle more cautious than they were a few years ago. At least there aren't so many of them willing to spend five dollars on the slim chance that they'll quality for the national amateur championship, which will be played at the Winged Foot Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 9-14.

The entry list for the amateur shows the same downward trend that was seen in the open championship. The official figures announced today by the United States Golf Association show that just 756 entries were accepted. That's the lowest total, with one exception, of any year since 1933. When the amateur was played in Portland, Ore., in 1937, there were only 619 entries.

28 Sites

As a result one of the locations where sectional qualifying rounds were scheduled a week from today—Salt Lake City—was dropped, leaving 28 sites where 746 golfers will shoot their 36 holes each. Only 140 places in the big tournament are open to these hopefuls as the field in the tournament proper is limited to 150. Ten former champions are exempted from the sectional qualifying.

The reduction of the field to 150 from last year's 170 and the even higher totals of previous years was made in order to permit all the starters to play the two qualifying rounds of the main tournament at Winged Foot. For the past three years it has been necesssary to reduce the field after the first round so that the second could be completed and the necessary play-offs finished on the third day of the tourney.

The number of places allotted to each site where sectional qualifying rounds will be played next Tuesday were based, as usual, on the size and strength of the fields. The entry totals and qualifying places for each section follow:

District	Entries	Places
Los Angeles	16	4
San Francisco	10	3
Denver	10	2
New Haven, Conn	28	5
Washington	38	6
Tampa, Fla.	21	4
Atlanta	14	4
Chicago	74	15
New Orleans	16	3
Boston	35	7
Detroit	23	5
Minneapolis	7	2
Kansas City	8	2
St. Louis	13	2
Omaha	16	3
Albany, N. Y.	18	3
New York	142	25
Rochester, N. Y.	18	3
Durham, N. C.	30	4
Cincinnati	33	5
Cleveland	16	3
Tulsa, Okla.	16	3
Philadelphia	60	10
Pittsburgh	33	6
Memphis	6	1
Dallas	21	6
Seattle	3	1
Huntington, W. Va.	21	5

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .362; Appling, Chicago, .344.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 99; McCosky, Detroit, 92.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 104; Foxx, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 96.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 155; Radcliff, St Louis, 154.

Doubles — Boudreau, Cleveland, 41; Greenberg, Detroit, 39.

Triples—Tinney, Boston, Keller, New York, and McCosky, Detroit, 13.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 33; Di Maggio, New York, 25.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 26; Walker, Washington, 18.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 15-2; Rowe, Detroit, 11-2.

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, and Danning, New York, .327.

Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 86; Mize, St. Louis, 83.

Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 93; Mize, St. Louis, 88.

Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, and Herman, Chicago, 141.

Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 34; Hack, Chicago, 31.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 12; Mize, St. Louis, 10.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 34; Rizzo, Philadelphia, and Nicholson, Chicago, 19.

Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 15; Frey, Cincinnati, 13.

Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 12-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 10-3.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	69	41	.627	
Brooklyn	65	45	.591	4
New York	56	51	.523	11½
St. Louis	54	53	.505	13½
Chicago	57	57	.500	14
Pittsburgh	54	55	.495	14½
Boston	44	66	.400	25
Philadelphia	37	68	.352	29½

Results Aug. 19

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 9, Cincinnati 2.
Only clubs scheduled.

WHERE TO GO
FOR
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Trojan Gridiron Machine Anxious About This Fall

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The mighty Trojan warhorse is just a little anxious.

There are far too many "ifs" in connection with his grid chances this fall.

The University of Southern California football team will be able to continue its impressive record of the last two seasons IF the loss of 19 lettermen doesn't prove too costly—IF the new sophomores whip into shape—IF there are plenty of other reserves available—IF . . . but why go on?

Coach Howard Jones is building his team around four returning regulars. In addition he has four second-stringers, two third-string players, and one soph, which he thinks might make a formidable first team.

This tentative starting line-up is Al Krueger, left end; Don Willer (the soph), left tackle; Floyd Phillips, left guard; Ed Dempsey, center; Ben Sohn, right guard; Bob de Lauer, right tackle; Bobby Jones, right end; Bob Peoples, quarter; Bill Bundy, left half; Bob Robertson, right half, and Jack Banta, full.

Ten Letter Men

Ten of these men were letter winners last year, which should assure Headman Jones an experienced starting squad. Backing them up will be Mickey Anderson, quarterback letterman in 1937 and '38, but out of football last year; Carl Benson, Pete Kalinich, Chuck Morrill, and Phil Duboski.

Thus, although 19 lettermen are among the missing, 12 from last year and two of former years will return. And they're most welcome, too.

Trojans are confident that Peoples, Anderson, and Jerry Bowman, who, incidentally, won the kicking contest in spring practice, will be able to take up where former Quarterbacks Lansdell, Schindler, and Nave left off last year.

Relieving Banta at fullback will be Mel Bleeker and Bill Musick, promising sophs, but at the two halfback posts, blocking positions under the Jones system, Robertson is the only man with experience.

There is no concern felt for the ability of the unsung heroes of the forward wall with Phillips, the vest pocket running guard; Dempsey, and Sohn on duty.

* * *

Rex Mays and Joel W. Thorne, two of Los Angeles' most popular racers, left by air last week end for Indianapolis, where they will drive in the big Labor Day race.

* * *

Hollywood's ball club, battling with San Francisco for fourth place in the Coast League, will miss the services of Bill Fleming, ace pitcher, who was purchased by the Boston Red Sox at a reported price of $25,000.

At the time of his sale, Fleming was at the top of his club with 16 games won and 12 lost. He led the Coast in strikeouts, with 140 to his credit.

His loss is bound to be felt by the Stars, but it was a mighty wise move for the Sox.

Hollywood opens a five-game series with Seattle Aug. 23. The Rainiers are one of the best-organized teams in minor league play today and are running away with the Coast League race. Their closest competitor is Oakland, some 17 games behind.

The opening night will be observed as San Fernando Night when fans from that community honor the northern boys. The Rainiers trained there last spring and the Valleyites like to believe they may have had some bearing on the Seattle record. Andy Devine, gravel-voiced comic, will participate in the ceremonies.

Saturday's double-header will be Bill Sweeney's "Kids' Day," with all youngsters 16 years of age and under, given free admission.

Los Angeles' team, which plays host to Hollywood in a nine-game series starting Sept. 2, can't get over being proud of Lou Novikoff who slams out circle clouts so regularly that it almost gets commonplace.

In a recent game with Oakland here, Lou drove in a total of four runs with a homer and a double.

* * *

Bowling "as she is kegled," was demonstarted to local sports writers last week by Hank Marino and Ned Day.

Marino stunned the scribes by rolling 10 straight strikes for a score of 289. On his 11th ball he left the No. 5 pin standing, blowing his chances for a perfect game.

Snead Wins Canadian Open As McSpaden Misses Putt

TORONTO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., missed a two-foot putt on the 18th green yesterday and let the Canadian open golf championship return to Sam Snead of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., who held it in 1938.

The missed putt gave Snead the 18-hole play-off by a one-stroke margin as 1,500 spectators saw the two Americans decide their 72-hole deadlock. Each finished the regulation four rounds with a 281 total Saturday when McSpaden rallied on the last 36 holes to overtake Snead, who had taken nine strokes off par on the first two rounds.

Snead Shaky

Yesterday Snead had a par 71 after a rather shaky start. He was out in 37, one under par, and came back in 34. McSpaden shot 38-34—72. Snead took $1,000 first prize and McSpaden $600 for second.

All the drama of the play-off round was packed into the few minutes spent on the last green. Snead's second shot was only five feet away while McSpaden had a 40-footer to match the West Virginian's likely birdie. Jug's long putt stopped two feet from the cup. Then Snead stepped up, hit his ball and missed. It looked like another nine holes of play-off until McSpaden's ball also failed to drop.

Against Grain

In the locker room afterward, McSpaden said his short putt was "against the grain of the green," and "just seemed to scoot off to the side after I hit it." That was the way Snead saw it, too, for he said to the man he had dethroned: "You know, that was a pretty tough putt to make even if it was a short one."

McSpaden had a two-stroke margin after the first five holes, picking up one on the fourth and another with a bogie five on the 490-yard fifth. Big Sam evened matters with a birdie on the long sixth as Jug drove into a creek and needed a six. Snead went a stroke up at the ninth and gained another with a birdie on the 542-yard 10th, but McSpaden won the next two holes. Birdies by Snead on the 15th and McSpaden on the 16th left them all square and they halved the 17th hole.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 19

International League

Buffalo 7, Syracuse 0.
Other games postponed, rain.

American Association

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 4 (second game called end fourth, curfew).
Columbus 4, St. Paul 1.
Kansas City 6, Louisville 3.
Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 0.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Shreveport 8, Fort Worth 2.
Houston 8-3, Tulsa 5-1.
San Antonio 5, Dallas 1.
Only games.

Southern Association

Memphis 4-0, Birmingham 1-3.
Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.
Knoxville 11, Chattanooga 0.
Only games.

Eastern League

Springfield 1-3, Binghamton 0-12.
Williamsport 4, Scranton 1.
Elmira 5, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Hartford at Albany, rain.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cleveland	69	46	.600	
Detroit	66	49	.574	3
Boston	63	52	.548	6
Chicago	58	52	.527	8½
New York	57	53	.518	9½
Washington	47	64	.434	19
St. Louis	47	69	.405	22½
Philadelphia	43	67	.301	23½

Results Aug. 19

Boston 16, Cleveland 7.
Only game played.

Era of Amazons Has Gone By On Swimming Front

SEATTLE, Aug. 20 (AP)—One of America's foremost swimming coaches looked at the won-and-lost ledger today and said he guessed the championship era of the Amazons had passed.

The wee gals, said coach Ray Daughters, whose pupils have won their weights in championship trophies, have pulled to the front with technique and timing.

It was a sad observation for Daughters to make after watching trim, 15-year-old Mary Ryan of Louisville, Ky., outclass the field in the National A. A.. U. women's championships at Portland, Ore.

Daughters has been a developer of the power swimmers. There were no petite lines about the famed Helene Madison, a powerful 150-pounder whom Daughters tutored to 16 world championships. Nor Olive McKean, the tall 140-pound flash who won two national championships. And his Washington Athletic Club Championship relay quartette had pounds to spare.

"There's a new type of swimming," Daughters commented. "Power has taken second place. The big, strong girls like Helene have been supplanted by girls like this little Ryan girl. Technique, stamina, rhythm, timing, and judging of pace have made the Louisville lady the greatest swimmer of the decade. Nearly all of the successful competitors now are small of stature."

Mosbacher Leads Midget Sailing

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Robert Mosbacher of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Port Washington, yesterday won the first race in defense of the Scoville Cup, emblem of the midget sailing championship of Long Island Sound. The title is decided in a series of five races.

Sailing with Stanley Stern and Arthur Davis as his crew, Mosbacher completed the 4.5 mile course nearly four minutes ahead of Halstead Wheeler's Pequit Club entry.

The youngsters, 15 years old and under, are sailing in Star Class yachts.

Three Connecticut entries came in far behind the leader. Owen Torrey, Jr., of Noroton was fifth. Alfred Pitt of Stamford seventh, and Richard Elder of Greenwich's Indian Harbor Club last in the field of 10.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player and Club—	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	112	426	60	154	.362
Appling, White Sox	106	401	67	138	.344
McCosky, Tigers	108	449	92	153	.341
Walker, Dodgers	103	397	55	130	.327
Danning, Giants	104	392	54	128	.3265
Rowell, Bees	90	319	34	104	.326

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Crowd of 28,432 at Crosley Field saw Cardinals beat Reds twice, 7-1, and 7-5, and cut Cincinnati's lead to 3½ games.

Three Years Ago

Giants walloped Phillies 13-6, with Carl Hubbell doing four-inning relief trick, and advanced to within two games of lead when Cubs lost night game to Reds.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Racked up third victory of season over Cincinnati Reds with seven-hit performance.

Dick Errickson, Bees—Scattered nine hits in pitching Boston to 3-0 win over Pirates for ninth win of season.

Joe Heving, Red Sox—Scattered 12 hits as mates pounded out decisive 16-7 victory over league leading Indians.

Ogilvy's Spirit Receives Cannon In Star Series

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Stanley Ogilvy of New Rochelle, sailing Spirit, led a fleet of 21 Star yachts representing 13 fleets to the finish line in the first race of a series of five for the Star Class Atlantic Coast championship yesterday.

Leading almost all the way on the 10-mile windward and leeward course, Ogilvy finished with a 45-second margin over Durbin Hunter's Foo, another Western Long Island Sound fleet entry. Paul Shields' Spitfire of the Peconic-Gardiners Bay fleet was third.

Although they had to sail through a heavy rainstorm and a squall, all 21 starters finished.

Two of three Eastern Shore fleet entries finished well up in the race. Richard Vallentine's Greta II was fourth after making a spectacular gain on the last leg, R. F. Smith's Prelude was sixth and J. S. Wilford, Jr.'s, Windrush was 15th. The Delaware River entry of Aries II, sailed by Henry Wilmer, Jr., placed 5th; Robert Miller's Chesapeake Bay Yacht Swell, placed 17th, Roger Willcox's Sally Ann from Raritan Bay was 20th, and Frank Singluff's Gay Lady of Narragansett Bay was last.

Toast and Beverage..
or Ham and Eggs?

A man's tastes in breakfasts are almost as set as his tastes in ties—and good restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor prepare accordingly. They can serve you exactly what you want, whether you start the day delicately with a piece of light brown toast, or whether you bring in a full-fledged appetite ready for "ham and . . ."

Breakfast tomorrow where Food is Good

The Home Forum

"New France"

EAGER AS the two girls and I were to cross the border into "New France," we still had eyes for New England.

We found the Old Man of the Mountain wrapped in cloud. No sense in lingering. But, as I ran the car down the road for a better turning-place, the murk lifted for an instant. We glanced up. There he was: dim, remote, cut off from the earth by blades of fog. Always before this I had seen his profile unflinching as an Indian's. Now he had softened; he had become really human up there in his solitude.

In northern Maine the gift shops disappeared. Then suddenly there were no signs of any kind, and we lost our way. There was no mention on the map of this road, although one fox and one deer were taking it, too.

"Quite a traffic jam," Joan said.

"The road must be on *their* map," Elizabeth added.

We pushed on through the wilderness. Think of being glad to see a Custom House. But a filling-station stood alongside it, and my eye had for miles been on the gasoline gauge and its slim recording.

⁂

Across the border, the look of France gave me a pang for the real place: poplars in rows; small, neatly divided fields; low, white-washed cottages; big dogs dragging very small milk carts. Here and there along the highway these equipages were lined up, knowing well that tourists like to take their pictures. But the girls did not succumb, till on a later day, along a country road, we came face to face with a boy and a dog—a huge, blond pair, with no idea how beautiful they were. They knew no English; we did not speak their French. Posing them was difficult work.

"*Can* the dog drag you?" we shouted.

The boy nodded, more like a jerky question than an answer.

"Then please get in."

Still on foot, he pulled the cart round by the rear wheels till the back of it was toward us, and we saw no dog at all. He found that did not suit. So what? Was he asking if the dog should sit in the cart?

⁂

One of our first stops for the night, on our way to the Gaspé, was on a cliff that topped the St. Lawrence. The hotel was run by French Canadians. We were hardly out of the car before the chef, in a white miter-cap and apron, was patting us on the shoulder in his satisfaction over what he was saying he would give us for dinner. His was real French cooking and exuberant French service. I should not like to think the decorations inside the inn were real French taste. In one corner of the parlor was a statue of Jeanne d'Arc as a peasant; diagonally across the room she stood rigid, in silvered and gilded armor; near the window was a painted plaster bust of a child, a gray-haired child, leaning over an open book. On the dining-tables, imitation flowers, with droopy red fronds, were tucked into vases stuffed with pink paper, which kept them from tumbling out. We knew before we looked what sort of pictures belonged on these walls, and there they were: Jeanne d'Arc again; a stiffly laced great-aunt; "Vue dans les Alpes." . . .

⁂

Next day, fog hung about the shore, reaching in or drawing back. The headlands that face the St. Lawrence, cut like human profiles, often peer northward through a veil. Now and then the road would rise and lift us free; a pearl-gray bank lay below us, looking as clouds look from an airplane. One red chunk of rock, which had fallen from the cliff above it, had the outline of a cat. We like to imagine that bushy or grassy whiskers used to sprout from the wrinkles in the stone jowls, before the gales on that gusty coast carried them away.

⁂

When the scenery failed us, the villagers took over the problem of entertaining us on our way. They do it well, considering how little they themselves know about distractions. Each small settlement depends on its own imagination. The winding shoreline isolates the villages, just as the bands of fog cut one headland from another. Nobody dreams of going beyond the next inlet for ideas. Our car swung round into a zone where every cottage was a-flutter with hand-hooked rugs. We pulled up to photograph a woman and her young son who were spinning and carding wool by the wayside. Another corner, and we were in a region of baskets, big and little, most of them melon-shaped, dangling in a line. One more turn: open-air ovens for every house, round topped like old-time trunks, with rows of freshly baked loaves alongside, as full of holes and tough of crest as the good bread made in France.

"What strange things they do hit upon," we said, as a child, walking along the highway, started to strum on an imaginary instrument at our approach, and then to let out raucous cries. The road made a twist: one boy—two boys—came in sight, seated in front of their houses on rickety wooden stands, and scratching away on excruciating fiddles—for our pleasure. The girl had been a forerunner to prepare us for these next attractions.

⁂

No need for entertainments as we approached the tip of the peninsula. The nearer we came to Percé, the taller the scenery grew. When our car slid down the mountain into the village, the cliffs we saw rising out of the sea might have been in Brittany—the tawny cliffs we once knew so well as Cap Fréhel. Those in Percé are much taller, but they match the French ones in color, as if sliced from the very same block. The sea air would set anyone singing—Brittany air. Brittany has sea-birds, too, but in no such numbers as those on Bonaventure Island, which lies off the Gaspé shore. For here they nest in thousands: gannets, all sorts of gulls, puffins, and small birds that the boatman called "penguins"; though they are many times removed from their big southern cousins.

They hissed and hawked at us from their nests, when we landed and walked across the island for a closer look at them. A little girl came with us as a guide. She darted from plant to plant, like a honeybee. She would offer us a flower: "Want it?" And, if we found no place to put it, she would let it drop and fade. No one had time in her family—she was the youngest of eleven—to show her that flowers are good to keep. We helped her to arrange a bunch of white, yellow, and blue. "When you go home put them in a glass of water," we advised her. But water in a glass meant to her only something to drink. "Will it taste nice?" she asked. In the end, she raced off to a brook, and left the bouquet in the running water there. Probably the best place for it, after all. She had a quick eye: for she held a fern frond up against her dress, from which the design had been washed away years before.

"See; it makes a pretty pattern," she exclaimed.

⁂

Far higher cliffs were waiting up the Saguenay. It was dusk when we reached the great capes, Eternité and Trinité. They drop so sharply into the river from their high summits and stand in it so deep that we were steaming along almost within touching distance. The boat's siren blew.

"That's for the echoes," a deck-steward told us. "Listen!"

Time after time, the sinuous echo rolled back to us, glancing off the headlands. Elizabeth looked troubled.

"Those mountains are good on pitch," she said. "But I don't think they ought to be put through tricks, just to please us, like big, obliging elephants. It's beneath their—grandeur."

"You'll find they are much prettier by day," the steward went on.

"They *can't* be prettier than this!"

"But they *are*, Miss. The sun gives them a better finish."

P. R.

By Courtesy of The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LE REPOS": *A Painting by Sarah M. Robertson*

"LE REPOS" portrays a typically French Canadian scene. Along the shores of the St. Lawrence or on the Ile d'Orleans you might find the selfsame gathering in almost any village, provided the weather was warm and the day Sunday, for weekly family visits are an old-established custom of the province.

Here three generations are seated in a friendly circle under the shade trees; the men's black coats express the formality of the occasion, the conversation apparently languishes, and only the four-year-olds have any desire to stir. Contentment reigns; fields, flowers, and family are at rest.

The artist has maintained a well-balanced relationship between figures and landscape, both are brought to the canvas with an absence of unessentials which makes for graphic story-telling. There is something of restful repose in technique as well as in subject.

Sarah Robertson studied painting in Montreal, where she lives, at the time when William Brymner was head of the Art School there. Like his other students, she owes much to his excellence as a teacher. Although his own work was academic in tendency, he allowed his students to express themselves in their own way. He aided them by wise direction, while encouraging their leaning toward bold design and enjoying their efforts at exploration. A well-known group of painters in Montreal today bears witness to the success of his methods as a teacher.

F. M. B.

Letting In the Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW ALTOGETHER DESIRABLE and beneficent is light! This fact has been impressed upon numerous people during the temporarily enforced blackout, from dusk to dawn in war-threatened cities, and many difficulties have attended the attempt to confine the light within doors. Leave one small chink open in the most opaque of window blackouts, and the light within will send a shining ray across the unlighted street! Householders have found that much so-called opaque material has failed in its purpose, and that the light behind the window has proclaimed its presence to passers-by.

Material thoughts and emotions, such as fear, anxiety, ingratitude, self-concern, greed, intolerance, and resentment, may seem to serve as a mental obscuration; but the light of Truth, which floods the individual consciousness with healing and regenerating radiance, cannot be obscured.

Spiritual darkness comes from ignorance of God, and of man made in His image and likeness. Men believe that good is unevenly distributed; that the individual must labor, and even struggle, to get a living; that he may become the victim of hard times and unemployment, and that sickness or disease may hinder his activity. The acceptance of such beliefs breeds a sense of fear, uncertainty, injustice, and resentment. Men and women, fretting against bonds and limitations, which they believe they cannot break, often bring upon themselves the very conditions of sickness, unemployment, and poverty which they dread.

Christ Jesus said (John 9:5), "As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world." What though the evidence around us points to the presence of discord, doubt, and distress? Christian Science gives the joyful assurance that Christ, Truth, is ever present, ready and able to dispel mental darkness, even as in the days when the Master healed and restored the multitudes. On page 332 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The Christ is incorporeal, spiritual,—yea, the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses; the Way, the Truth, and the Life, healing the sick and casting out evils, destroying sin, disease, and death."

Christian Science gives the true concept of God as ever-present Mind, divine Love. Reasoning from this great spiritual fact, we gain the correct concept of man, made in God's likeness, the idea or manifestation of infinite Mind, reflecting the divine nature in spiritual qualities. False beliefs, fears, and emotions have nought to do with the spiritual, real man, whom Christ Jesus revealed and exemplified. God's man expresses goodness, fearlessness, love, health, substance, freedom, and joy. Christian Science points the way whereby we may abandon our false concepts of God and man, and begin to demonstrate the real man now, just where we are.

Christian Science makes its compassionate appeal to all alike. The so-called rich and poor, the learned and unlearned, those who carry a burden of sickness, loneliness, financial distress, or unemployment, and those whom the world condemns as failures—all may win their way to satisfying enjoyment of abundant good. The rules to be followed are simple. Here is one of them given by Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 407): "Let the perfect model be present in your thoughts instead of its demoralized opposite. This spiritualization of thought lets in the light, and brings the divine Mind, Life not death, into your consciousness." The Bible and the Christian Science textbook abound with the truth concerning the perfect model, God's image, so that none need miss the way.

Why should anyone dwell in mental darkness? Erroneous thoughts are powerless to enter and establish themselves in anyone's consciousness while that one is steadfastly holding "the perfect model" in thought. Darkness and light can never be companions. When one gratefully accepts the spiritual ideas with which God, divine Mind, is constantly supplying His children, one's consciousness becomes flooded with the light of Truth, and before that beneficent light no dark mortal thoughts can survive. And as one awakens to the fact that his only responsibility is to reflect his Maker in pure and perfect qualities, he sees good as ever present and available to all, and active, useful living becomes a joyous experience.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 5:14): "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid." The healing Christ, Truth, shines forth with compassionate appeal upon all, drawing weary sufferers from sin and disease to the light of Truth, which dispels all darkness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

I Also Was Born In Arcadia

I SAW THE FIRST plow making a ripple in the new earth. My hands learned to hold the berry cupped with its sweetness sealed in the hollow. I ran in the leaves and sniffed the rich smoke of autumn. I pressed my face to the window when the cold stars fell over my world. I tasted the white root of grass, bitter and tender with spring.

I knew, like you, contentment in all the seasons, but it is summer that returns always, filled with the murmur of night. The honeysuckle leans against the window. The moon sifts through the worn screens of the porch, where my bed is an island rising from the tide of sounds flowing in from the garden. The words I have spoken in prayer still echo above me. I lie in the shell of night, divided from today and tomorrow. Over my face, over my closed eyes, like a hand, tender but unasking, moves the slow wind of summer.

S. V. A. A.

Laisser entrer la Lumière

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUELLE CHOSE DÉSIRABLE et bienfaisante que la lumière! Ce fait a frappé d'innombrables personnes lors des obscurcissements imposés dans les villes que menace la guerre; dès la nuit tombante et jusqu'au matin, il faut veiller à ce qu'aucune lueur ne sorte des maisons, et la chose n'est pas toujours facile Même avec les rideaux les plus épais, le moindre interstice laisse passer un rayon de lumière qui se projette sur la rue privée d'éclairage. Dans bien des cas, on s'est aperçu que les stores ou les draperies n'étaient pas suffisamment opaques et que les passants pouvaient voir quelles chambres avaient de la lumière.

Les émotions et les pensées matérielles — la crainte par exemple, ou l'anxiété, l'ingratitude, l'intérêt personnel, la cupidité, la rancune, l'intolérance — semblent parfois produire un certain obscurcissement de l'esprit; mais rien ne peut vraiment obscurcir la lumière de la Vérité, qui répand dans la conscience individuelle ses clartés salutaires et régénératrices.

Dans le domaine spirituel, les ténèbres sont dues à l'ignorance concernant Dieu et l'homme créé à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance. Les hommes croient que le bien est inégalement réparti; que beaucoup doivent peiner ou même lutter pour gagner leur vie; qu'ils sont parfois victimes de la dureté des temps, du chômage; que leur activité peut être interrompue par la faiblesse ou la maladie. L'acceptation de ces croyances engendre la crainte, l'incertitude, un sentiment d'injustice ou de rancune. S'irritant des liens et des limitations qu'ils croient inévitables, les humains s'attirent souvent les conditions mêmes qu'ils redoutent — la maladie, le chômage, la pauvreté.

Jésus le Christ disait (Jean 9:5): "Pendant que je suis dans le monde, je suis la lumière du monde." Qu'importe que les indices qui nous entourent annoncent l'inharmonie, le doute, la détresse? La Science Chrétienne nous donne l'heureuse assurance que le Christ, la Vérité, est toujours présent, qu'il peut et veut chasser les ténèbres mentales, précisément comme à l'époque où le Maître guérissait les infirmes et nourrissait la multitude. A la page 332 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Le Christ est incorporel, spirituel, — voire même l'image et la ressemblances divines, dissipant les illusions des sens; le Chemin, la Vérité et la Vie, guérissant les malades et chassant les maux, détruisant le péché, la maladie et la mort."

La Science Chrétienne nous donne le vrai concept de Dieu en tant qu'Amour, Entendement divin toujours présent. Raisonnons sur la base de ce grand fait spirituel et nous pourrons obtenir le concept correct de l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu — l'idée ou la manifestation de l'Entendement infini, reflétant la nature divine par les qualités spirituelles. Les croyances, les craintes, les émotions erronées n'ont rien de commun avec le véritable homme spirituel que le Christ Jésus révéla et manifesta. L'homme de Dieu exprime la bonté, le courage, l'amour, la santé, la substance, la liberté, la joie. La Science Chrétienne montre comment nous pouvons abandonner nos faux concepts de Dieu et de l'homme pour démontrer l'homme réel, en commençant là où nous sommes.

La Science Chrétienne adresse à tous son appel plein de compassion. Que les hommes soient en apparence riches ou pauvres, instruits ou ignorants; qu'ils portent un fardeau tel que la maladie, la solitude, les soucis d'argent, le chômage: qu'ils soient parmi ceux que le monde appelle des incapables — dans tous les cas ils peuvent suivre la route qui mène aux satisfactions réelles, à l'abondance du bien. Pour y parvenir, les règles sont simples. Voici l'une de celles que donne Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 407): "Que le modèle parfait et non son opposé déchu soit présent dans vos pensées. Cette spiritualisation de la pensée laisse pénétrer la lumière et vous rend conscient de l'Entendement divin, de la Vie, non de la mort." La Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien exposent avec ampleur la vérité concernant le modèle parfait, l'image de Dieu, de sorte que personne n'a lieu de s'égarer.

Il n'est pas de raison pour qu'un humain reste dans les ténèbres mentales. Les pensées fausses n'ont pas le pouvoir d'entrer et de s'établir dans la conscience si l'on s'attache fermement au "modèle parfait." Les ténèbres et la lumière ne peuvent s'associer. Lorsqu'on accepte avec gratitude les idées spirituelles que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, donne constamment à Ses enfants, la conscience s'illumine, la bienfaisante lumière de la Vérité y entre à flots et en chasse les sombres pensées mortelles. S'il s'éveille au fait que sa seule tâche consiste à refléter son créateur par des qualités pures et parfaites, le disciple voit que le bien est toujours présent, accessible à tous; et le bonheur, l'activité, l'entraide caractérisent son existence.

Le Christ Jésus disait (Matthieu 5:14): "Vous êtes la lumière du monde; une ville située sur une montagne ne peut être cachée." La Vérité, le Christ guérisseur, brille pour tous les hommes; attirés par sa miséricorde, ceux qui sont las des souffrances que causent le péché et la maladie viennent à la lumière de la Vérité, devant laquelle s'évanouissent les ténèbres.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

In the Dark of the Moon

In the dark of the moon
we found the stars
and starlight became a precious thing
to treasure when moonglow lightened the world
and made it so obviously everyone's gold.
Silver the starlight, hushed, intimate,
a path pricked out for poets to walk.
In the dark of the moon
we found the stars.

ROBERTA SEIFERTH

Queen Mary Is "Very Knowledgeable"

IN HER OFFICIAL lifetime, especially during the twenty-six years when she was Queen of England, she completely rearranged the furnishing of the royal residences in England and Holyrood Palace and Balmoral Castle in Scotland. (King Edward originally started the work, but at Windsor only.) The job has consisted of separating and styling, in thousands of palace rooms, the millions of chairs, pictures, tables, chromos, china shepherdesses, fringed sofas, and what-nots of every domestic and foreign period from early Bourbon down to late Gladstone, which time and especially Queen Victoria had allowed to mix into a permanent sentimental muddle. The English consider Queen Mary pretty much of an expert on house arrangements, tasteful placing of objects, and the like. Certainly she is an expert on things Middle Georgian, being authoritative on the diaries, furniture, and china of the period, all of which she collects copiously. About such things, she not only knows, she cares, which makes her good. About antiques in general, she's acquisitive.

Her great, individual, rich collection is, however, her Chinese objects, some being examples of really remarkable quality. Her jades are principally eighteenth century—she isn't interested in the earlier tomb or ritual jades—she's very fond of the jeweled jades made up for the Indian Mogul market. A few specially fine Chinese items among her many splendid hundreds are a superb seventeenth-century spice box of ruby-studded white mutton fat (a color of jade she likes only next best to green), two lavender-colored jade rice bowls penciled with gold—a very rare type of K'ien Lung work—and some red Fuchow lacquer. She has cabinets full of exquisite miniature jade pieces and little objects in other hard stones. Her Canton enamels, notably the miniature tea sets, the vases, the cloisonné ducks and elephants, are exceptional. She has been collecting jades for at least thirty-five years and was one of the first to do so in a large way, since the stones began to come out freely from China only after the Boxer campaign. Most of her finer pieces come from the famous London antiquarian, J. Sparks, who considers Her Majesty "very knowledgeable."—From "An American in Paris," by JANET FLANNER. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Grand Canyon Revisited

Twice before this day have I looked upon
Your blue, carnelian immensity and marveled—
North rim, south rim, Phantom Ranche; felt the wild
Grandeur of your trails, sighed for the slender
Comfort of the bridge across your rushing river.
I have watched your shadows falling westward,
Blue on blazing granite, under morning
Sun, watched them pause in languorous noonlight, slowly
Spread their lengthening eastward veils across ravines
And fade in purpling twilight. I have watched
The crystal rain-lines fall, lost in your gray
Vastness; and dusk fill up the brim. But now,
I do not look upon you—I see you!
That which can be shaken will be shaken;
What can be moved will be moved. Your conquering
River, swift and strong, chisels and removes
The unstable, unbeautiful. Nothing
Is lost; the river draws into itself
What is loose, to make it stable in new
Acres, for fruitage, down by the low gulf.
Did I not see you clearly, Grand Canyon,
How could I fathom this patient beauty,
This majesty of cleansed, sculptured serenity?

NELLIE B. MACE

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS
Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Single copies or subscriptions may be procured at any Christian Science Reading Room, or order and remittance may be sent direct to the publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1940

Market Hums While Boston Sleeps

Boston Area Surveyed For Food Stamps

Definite blueprints for proposed establishment of Uncle Sam's food stamp plan in Boston were being developed today in an all day conference of officials of the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration with local welfare authorities.

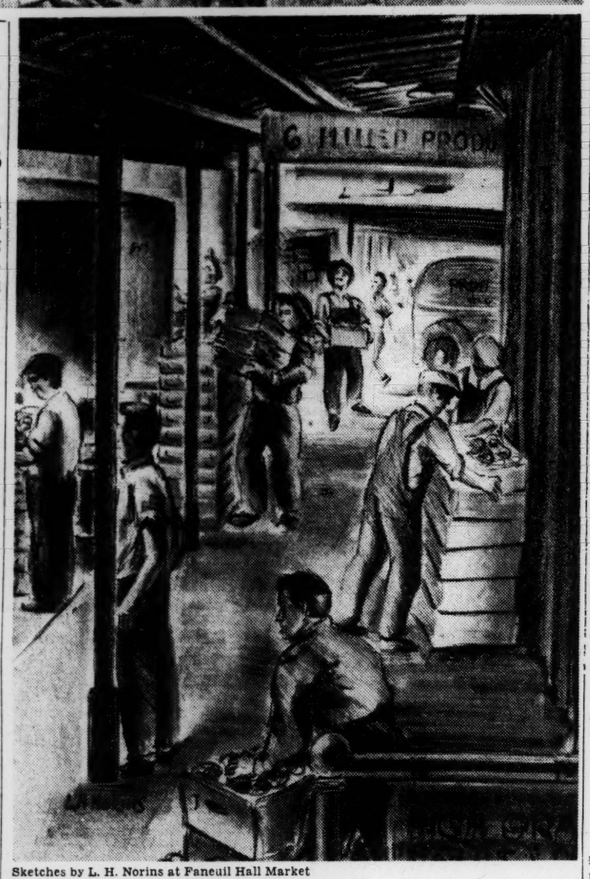
Kris P. Bemis, Regional Director for the Administration, and five of his aides, talked with local relief officials at the Mayor's office to assemble material for a detailed report "on the adaptability of Boston to the plan" to be submitted to Milo Perkins, Administrator, and Claud Wickard, new Secretary of Agriculture.

Final decision as to whether Boston shall have the plan which might apply to an estimated 125,000 persons will be made on the basis of this report probably sometime in September, Mr. Bemis stated.

Under the plan an eligible welfare recipient buys food with orange stamps purchased from the Federal Government. For each dollar's worth he receives free 50 cents worth of blue stamps with which he may buy certain listed commodities of which there is a surplus.

Today's discussion concerned administrative questions involved in establishment of the plan. The Federal officials discussed with John J. Walsh, Chairman; William G. O'Hare, Secretary, and Daniel A. Murphy, Business Manager of the Department of Public Welfare, the question of organizing distribution points for the sale of stamps.

They also considered what classes of welfare recipients would be eligible. The 15,000 dependent aid cases would definitely be eligible, Mr. Bemis stated. Whether or not other classes, including aid to dependent children, old age assistance, soldiers' relief, aid to the blind, and Work Projects Administration workers would be included was a question to be decided.



Sketches by L. H. Norins at Faneuil Hall Market

At 5 A. M. Farm and City Are One

Faneuil Hall Market is astir with activity long before the rest of the Boston area is awake. It is a picturesque scene shortly before dawn, with the rumble of trucks harmonizing with the shouts of hagglers and the heavy odor of gasoline mixing with the fresh smells of the farm. In the early hours of the morning the customers are the owners of small stores and housewives with large families and thin purses. The upper sketch shows a marketman haranguing in the midst of piled up boxes of new corn. Below: A marketman is seen in one of the aisles indoors stacking provisions received from incoming trucks.

Mart Busy Before Dawn

Men and women were accustomed to rising early when Peter Faneuil, the merchant, gave his market-house to the town. That was in September, 1742. They also arose "before breakfast" when Mayor Quincy, far-sighted administrator, accomplished the building of the market of stately dome and Doric columns on the porticos immediately in front of Faneuil Hall.

Those were days of a simple life, in 1742 and 1826. The market and the waterfront were the centers of concourse for growing Boston. Today Bostonians—a limited number—are familiar with the market of a Saturday night, possibly; the rush and babel of sales at closing time, and bargain prices. But few, very few, know the market at dawn, when it pulses with the activity it knew in the early days and the life of markets everywhere where men trade in foodstuffs for cities that must be fed.

Farm Smells Predominate

At five in the morning there is a stir in the market district. Men hurry to work. Lights flash on, winking in the gloom not yet tempered by the dawn. Farm wagons rumble over the stone streets to the clatter of hooves. Huge trucks sputter and snort and gas fumes fill the morning air. Men shout back and forth and a rhythm of industry takes pattern.

Men work rapidly and after a plan. The confusion of boxes and crates of vegetables and fruits and meats, unloaded in an unbroken flow, assumes order. They are trucked to appointed places, stacked, ripped open to the screech of nail and crash of crate cover. The district smells of the farm.

Store Owners Arrive

To the earthy fragrance of fresh vegetables is added a fugitive scent of old-fashioned garden flowers, the penetrating tang of new pine boxes—meats, cheese, fish.

There is still no crowd. First comers are owners of small stores, or suburban stores, who want to make their own selection of foodstuffs, or frugal housewives shopping for large families of sound appetite. They arrive as the trucks and farm wagons depart.

Boston at this hour is still abed. Day has begun and marketmen in the dress of their respective guilds are well into the day's activity in as picturesque a scene as lie-a-beds have ever missed.

Reinstatement Plan For Rayon Workers

Reinstatement of 38 former employees of the Woonsocket Rayon Company at Woonsocket, R. I., has been recommended by a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, it was announced by the Board's New England regional office in Boston today. Back pay dating into last year was also advised, as was collective bargaining upon request of the complaining union.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool with low humidity and good visibility tonight and Wednesday; fresh northwesterly winds diminishing Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy slightly cooler preceded by showers in extreme east portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Other New England States: Fair continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds tonight diminishing somewhat on Wednesday; fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	83	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	56	68	New York	64	79
Denver	60	81	Philadelphia	64	85
KansasCity	52	74	St. Louis	56	75
Los Angeles	64	101	San Francisco	56	71
Miami	81	91	Washington	63	83
Minneapolis	51	67			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T. Aug. 20.
B—Maximum, Aug. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:39 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.4 feet
Wednesday, 1:55 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:08 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Yale Experts Study Parking To Aid Boston

Survey speeds efforts to revitalize downtown area by solving grave traffic problem.

Boston's effort to solve its traffic problems was accelerated today as traffic experts from Yale University entered the situation to survey jammed downtown shopping districts and assemble material for a full-dress study of the Hub's parking needs.

Paralleling the activities of the Mayor's Conference on Traffic and a survey of downtown business decline now underway by the Urban Land Institute, the parking study gives powerful support to concerted local efforts to reinvigorate the downtown district.

Sponsored by the Bureau of Street Traffic Research, Yale University, the study is one of 29 in leading American cities. It seeks practical ways to make Boston's downtown district more accessible to suburbanites, who constitute a vast reservoir of buying power.

Although there is no official relationship between this survey and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Conference on Traffic, some observers believed today the material to be collected by the Bureau of Street Traffic Research, a nationally-known, authoritative traffic organization, would be valuable to the Conference in preparing its legislative program to submit to next year's session of the General Court.

The Conference is attempting to rally all local organizations and interests behind a revolutionary program to solve Boston's growing congestion problem.

Declaring the parking problem "may eventually be the final bottleneck of congestion" in cities, C. T. McGavin, conductor of the survey, in Boston today emphasized that inadequate traffic facilities are a major cause of decline in the downtown area. "This means decreased revenue to the City, which in turn means a higher tax rate," he pointed out.

Describing the project as "basically an economic study of parking," Mr. McGavin explained it would attempt to gauge the losses to business, property owners, and government caused by inadequate parking facilities, and then to weigh these against costs of providing needed accommodations.

This involves assembling factual data on costs of providing parking facilities, it was explained.

U. S. Court Rules Unionism May Not Be Bar to Job

An employer with a job open may not refuse to hire a union man to fill it simply because he belongs to a labor union, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston ruled today in upholding the National Labor Relations Board in a case involving the Waumbec Mills Inc., of Manchester N. H.

The court by a two to one decision ordered the company to employ two men who had applied for work and been refused because of union activity, and to give them back pay since July 1937.

The majority held that the concern had been guilty of unfair labor practice.

Alphonse Chartier and Edward G. Geoffrion, both of Manchester, N. H., the decision related, had in applying for employment told the superintendent of the mills that they had been union officials, Mr. Chartier, President of Local 86 of the United Textile Workers of America, and Mr. Geoffrion, its Secretary-Treasurer.

Both had had many years of textile experience, notably in the Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Mass.

On learning that the pair had been union officials, a company representative told them, "We don't want no union."

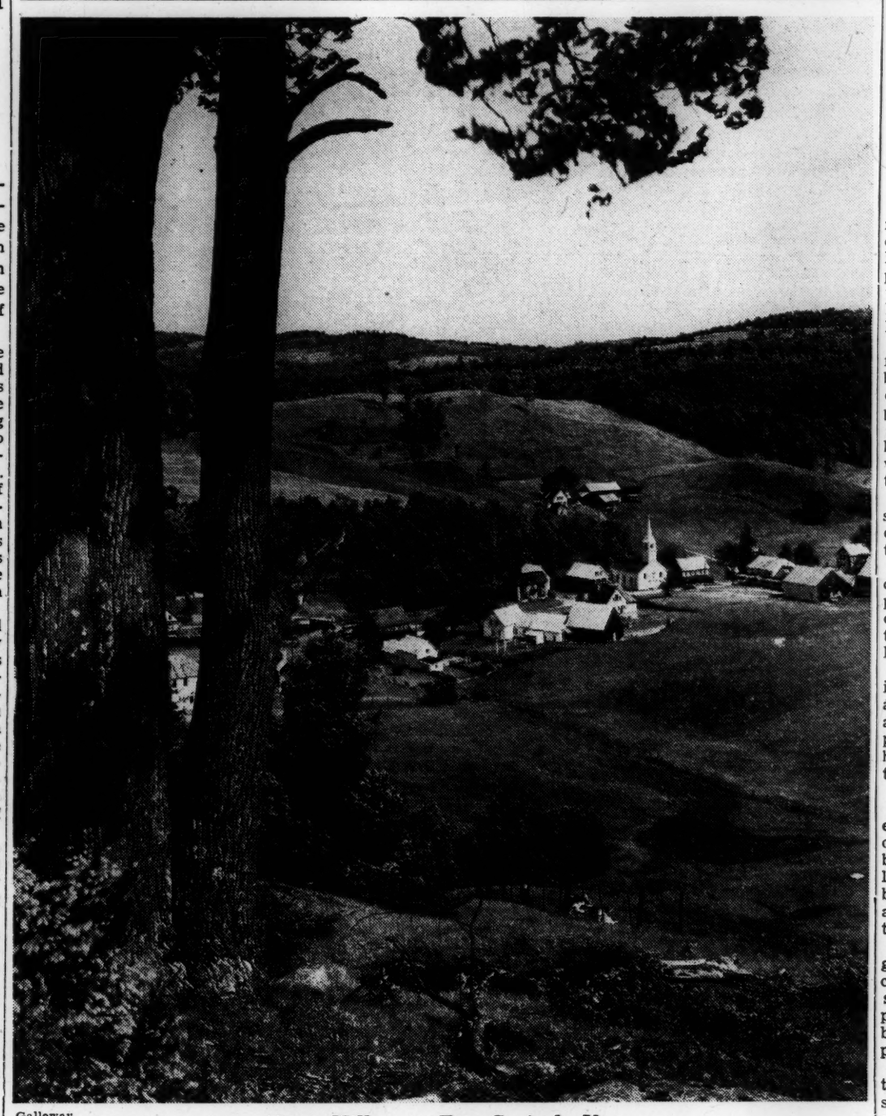
Neither had been previously employed by the Waumbec plant.

The decision said in part: "If employers are free to pursue a policy of blacklisting applicants with labor union records, then the other prohibitions of the Labor Act are of little worth."

Tarkingtons Invite Willkie to Maine Home

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Booth Tarkington disclosed last night that she and her author husband had invited fellow-Hoosier Wendell Willkie to visit them if he vacations in Maine.

Cut in Living Standards Foreseen in 1941 As Result of Taxes for Defense Costs



Galloway

From Hilltop at East Corinth, Vt.

Yankee thrift is recommended to people of rural communities of New England as safety measure, in case transportation should be closed by war's emergencies to goods from west and south.

Economists look for year of lively arms industry —Prices expected to stay steady to consumer

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Better business this year but next year the beginning of a decline in the American standard of living due to the extraordinary expenditures for national defense were forecast today by two of the leading economists of New England.

Effect of the coming heavy taxes for defence on living costs was brought before the nation by Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee, in his speech of acceptance Aug. 17, when he said, "Every man and every woman will feel the burden of taxes."

Several proposals to lighten somewhat the new tax load and offset its dangers are contained in the local financial comment.

Robert H. Smith, Vice-President of Poor's Publishing Company, publishers of Poor's Manuals and other financial services, whose editorial offices are located at Wellesley, Mass, said:

"The national defense program is stimulating total business now and this stimulation will increase as more orders are placed. Employment and pay rolls in the heavy industries will rise further.

Picture in 1941

"By 1941, however, the negative effects of the program, in the form of higher tax levies, are going to be felt. These higher taxes will lower consumer purchasing power because it is unlikely that salaries and wages will rise as much as taxes.

"Prices of consumer goods in general are not expected to increase, although quotations on some items may be raised by the passing along of tax burdens and by the pressure of giving over-productive capacity to armament.

"I am inclined to believe that the traditional high American standard of living will have to be stepped down somewhat during a prolonged national defense drive."

One of the leading economists in the financial district of Boston added:

"The influence of the national defense program will be felt in the last quarter of this year in the accelerated rate of industrial activity. Ordinarily, business would be better and prices higher, because of the increased government spending.

"However, if England should be defeated and our markets abroad should be sharply curtailed, a temporary let-down would be apt to follow until our defense program could take up the slack.

Lowering to Be Gradual

"Apart from events abroad, we are not likely to feel the pressure of armament costs on our standard of living for a year or two. As it takes some time before the increased taxes for defense are put into operation, the lowering of living standards will be gradual.

"Unless we can increase our production so that the national income can reach $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year—which is quite possible under the free American enterprise that Mr. Willkie stresses—it is obvious that as taxes absorb a larger proportion of the national income, a lower living standard is inevitable.

"When taxes go above 25 per cent of national income, our Government and economy face a crisis. No country or private enterprise economy can operate under the nearly impossible load when taxes are over 25 per cent. Experience abroad indicates that when taxes reach this level, a radical change takes place.

"The obvious waste in the Federal Government supplies one such opportunity. The relief load should be reduced as employment in industry increases. Let's provide work for those on the public pay roll. Why not transfer whatever is possible of the money being spent for relief to national defense? In this way the total outlay for the Government could be kept down by that amount.

Inventory of Relief

"As a step to this end, every community might take an inventory of those on relief to find out the kind of job each person is fitted to do.

"Every community should also seek to eliminate waste in its local government. Thus cities and individuals can begin the task of putting our country in order, at a time when Washington is loaded down with stupendous problems.

"Government should endeavor to prevent any such rise in the cost of living. The best way to do this is not a wait until that hour is upon us, but to do everything possible to keep bottlenecks from developing, and to encourage business and individual consumers to pursue a normal course.

"Business also should join in this campaign to keep prices on an even keel, as it has done in commendable fashion since the outbreak of the war.

"Every effort should be made to keep the situation within bounds, especially as we have a record-breaking amount of excess reserves that could provide tremendous fuel for an inflationary trend.

"In other words, we ought to do as long ago recommended by Paul Warburg—'Sit on the boom'—keep it from breaking out."

Drought Eases; Chief Setback Shown by Corn

New England farms which, except around Boston, had an appreciable amount of rainfall last night, have on an average suffered no loss through the dry spell, according to C. D. Stevens, statistician of the Department of Agriculture in Boston; and although there have been individual reports of losses, the lack of rain has acted more to retard the maturity of crops than to kill them.

Nor has the dry spell been serious enough to modify prospects for crops as of Aug. 1. Corn will suffer most; but if last night's rainfall approximated one inch, the crop will not be materially damaged. Weather officials in Boston report more than an inch of rain in Greenville, Maine; Hartford, Conn.; Portland, Maine, and other areas.

Onions, estimated at 476,000 sacks on Aug. 1, and one of the best crops in years, are still expected to yield about that figure, Mr. Stevens said. Potatoes are also expected to yield about 54,000,000 bushels, the Aug. 1 estimate and average for that crop for the past 10 years.

Rainfall in Boston last night totaled .16 of an inch, with total rainfall for the month two inches below normal. Rain was still falling in eastern Maine this morning, but skies had cleared over most of New England. The cold "front" which passed over this area during the night, bringing the rain and a drop in the temperatures, is expected to continue its effect on local conditions for the next two days.

Stock-Up Plan Advised As Farm Aid to Defense

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Housewives . . . be smart and can more vegetables this fall. Homeowners . . . fill up those empty or half-empty coal bins right away. Farmers . . . load up your barns with grain and farm equipment; there is no telling when railroad systems will be clogged with business contingent upon the gigantic national defense program.

These shots fired round New England today by an organized group of Massachusetts farmers were meant to warn of a rising emergency, vitally similar in many respects to the dictates of conscience, they said, causing their forefathers to take a stand at the "rude bridge that arched the flood."

Although no invader stands on New England soil today, such an invasion, should it come, will find Massachusetts farmers armed with some of the economic weapons upon which modern warfare is dependent. That is, if the newly organized Farmers' Defense Board can stir New Englanders into building up their reserves of grain, food supplies, power, labor, chemicals and fuel to take care of this region "when and if the emergency comes."

By emergency, the farmers do not necessarily mean the actual invasion of New England by some foreign power, according to Howard S. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau. "The emergency," he said, "is already being felt in our agricultural pursuits as skilled operators of our farm tractors quit to enter airplane factories, seed supplies grow shorter and empty warehouses in which might be stored the necessary reserves to meet an emergency are faced with the prospects of demolition."

Why are the warehouses empty? For the same reason that coal bins in private homes are depleted or only half full, said Mr. Russell. The farmer, like the homeowner, has been living from hand-to-mouth for several years, knowing that "he can get what he wants when he needs it."

National defense programs will change all that, according to the outlook presented by the Farm Bureau and the Farmers' Defense Board, both of which are headed by Charles B. Jordan. What these groups envisage, but hope to forestall, is the crippling of local agricultural pursuits caused by bottlenecks in transportation plus the commandeering by the Government of fuel and chemical production for industries necessary to national defense.

Taking the New England hurricane of 1938 as an example of insufficient reserve supplies to keep local industry moving, Mr. Russell pointed out that in two weeks of delayed transportation at that time, hundreds of farmers were completely out of feed for their cattle, while others were on dangerously short rations.

"We farmers are now asking the Government," he said, "to remove the two-year supply of grain now stored in metal buildings close to production districts in the Middle West closer to consuming regions like New England. Then, if the railroads get too busy to handle this business, we will have the supplies available."

In the same way, the Farmers' Defense Board is encouraging housewives to can more vegetables this fall, while prices are down and products readily available. It is also asking homeowners to "watch out" lest the defense program make transportation of coal and oil difficult or the product itself scarce and consequently higher priced.

To the Defense Board, one solution lies in the co-ordination of transportation facilities in the orderly moving of supplies for both normal business activities and the national defense program. That co-ordination seems largely to hinge upon the accumulation of agricultural supplies now, before the wheels of industry begin to take up the slack.

Concluding, Mr. Russell said:

"It would appear advisable that all individuals now purchase stock and supplies such as coal, oil, grain, chemicals and spare parts for machines for storage purposes. If there is no emergency, no one is the loser from this action. But if an emergency develops, millions of dollars worth of valuable products will be saved and considerable suffering forestalled by our being able to keep clear the avenues of transportation into New England."

Quincy Plan E Vote Likely

Voters of Quincy, Mass., appeared likely to have an opportunity to vote at the fall elections on the adoption of a Plan E form of local government, it was announced today by William Edmonston, President of the Quincy Taxpayers Association.

Mr. Edmonston said that his organization was presenting a petition containing the names of 5,000 Quincy taxpayers to the Board of Registrars at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

If the Board finds that the petition contains 10 per cent of the total voting strength of the City at the last election for Governor the petition will be sent to the City Clerk who will then transmit it to the City Council. Within 45 days the Council must transmit the petition to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for placement on the ballot.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Little Dog Laughed," a new musical comedy, by Joseph Schrank, presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Paul Draper, Mill Monti and Philip Loeb. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "My Favorite Wife." 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Passport to Alcatraz," with Jack Holt. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Queen of Destiny," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus, and Akim Tamiroff. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50 "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Swing With Bing." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Young People." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "River's End." 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxson. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 9, 11:50, a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wildcat Bus," with Fay Wray, 10:40, a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:45, 10:20. Stage: Orrin Tucker, Wee Bonnie Baker, The Bodyguard, The Stapletons and The Ghezzis.

Scollay—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou, 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:10. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"The Hidden Master." "The Fiji Islands." "Going Places." "Mechanix Illustrated." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
Television Preview; Naughty Nineties Musical; Pitzpatrick in the Fiji; Popular Science; Grantland Rice Swimming Pointers; Argentine Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
Frankie Darro in "On the Spot." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also "The Invisible Ray," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Tremont—
"Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. Also "Till We Meet Again," with Merle Oberon and George Brent. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce, 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Susan and God," featuring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

University—
Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "The Safari," featuring Madeleine Carroll. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow Bette Davis and Charles Boyer in "All This and Heaven Too." Also selected short subjects.

Radio— Page 6

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Embroideries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Gothic Art by Miss Maginnis.

Vermont Seeks Legal Curb To Diversion of Road Funds

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 20—Efforts to erect constitutional barriers against diversion of motor vehicle revenue to uses other than highways is being sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce. Albert A. Cree of Rutland, President of the State Chamber, and James P. Taylor, Secretary, are leading the movement which has already reached the stage of petition to the Special Commission on Constitutional Amendments which will report its recommendations to the General Assembly next January.

It is urged that the financing of Vermont's highway needs should be assured now, that certainty of Vermont's highway development is of "tremendous importance" and a check should be placed to prevent any future legislature from diverting the fees which for many years have been earmarked for highway construction and maintenance alone.

Figures have been submitted to show that 8 States have adopted anti-diversion amendments to their constitutions; in two others the proposal has passed legislatures one of the required two times and in three more the proposal will be submitted to popular vote on Nov. 5.

The proposed amendment now being studied by the Commission reads:

"All proceeds from gasoline and other motor fuel excise and license taxation, motor vehicle registration fees and licenses taxes, and operators' license fees, after providing for administration thereof; expenses for State enforcement of traffic laws; payment of obligations incurred in the construction and reconstruction of public highways and bridges; shall be appropriated and used under the direction and supervision of a State Department, solely for construction and reconstruction, maintenance of public highways and shall not be diverted, by transfer or otherwise, to any other purpose."

While there has been no diversion of highway funds to date, recent Legislatures, casting about for tax sources to balance the biennial budget, have been known to flirt with the idea of dipping into the highway revenues. Public opinion thus far has been a sufficient check, but those who fear diversion hope to definitely settle the matter once for all. Constitutional amendments are possible in Vermont only once in ten years.

Exchange Is Banned

A proposal of Federal representatives to exchange the present Montpelier Post Office building and site on State St., for the more than century-old Washington County Courthouse and site, next door, has met with curt refusal by officials. The idea was that the County Court House site would make an ideal location for the new and modern post office building to be erected here in the very near future. It would also solve the problem of a temporary post office as the postal service could operate in its present location while the upstairs offices would be taken over by the county officers.

County officials, however, were "aghast" at the proposition and aside from sentimental reasons pointed out that the old court building had been thoroughly repaired after the flood of 1927 and that it might cost as much as $50,000 to recondition the present Federal building and make it suitable to the county's needs.

Political Development

Aside from some sharp contests in County senatorial primary tickets, the political campaign in Vermont has not attained the expected speed-up as it enters the final weeks before the September primaries.

The main "battle" between Gov. George D. Aiken and Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield industrialist, for the seat in the United States Senate of the late Senator E. W. Gibson, has brought only a few exchanges. The Aiken forces have indicated a tie-up between Flanders and "certain interests" with which Governor Aiken has not been in sympathy, an allegation sharply denied, while Mr. Flanders, himself, has attacked an alleged "whispering campaign" relative to foreign war contracts held by his Springfield plant.

The two candidates, still friends, though political opponents, will meet on the same platform at Felchville, Thursday evening, to discuss relative issues of their campaigns.

Resort Shops at Lake Placid Nantucket....Magnolia

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Youngsters' Day: Playground Circus Comes Tomorrow

The section of Boston that populates the playgrounds will have a gala day tomorrow. The circus is coming to town.

The circus is making its eleventh annual presentation for the benefit of the young folks at the South Boston Stadium, and according to William Mullen, Boston Park Director, it is the best and biggest yet.

Approximately 50,000 of the youngsters, and probably a good-sized portion of grown-ups, are expected to attend. Big-top thrills, sawdust, Punch and Judy, horses and acrobats, and the greatest collection of animals ever seen is promised by Mr. Mullen. The performance will end on a patriotic note, with the presentation, "I Am an American."

AUGUST SALE BUYS FOR WOMEN

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DESIGNED FOR WOMEN . . . and typical of dozens of August Coat values we've selected to flatter women who wear sizes 36 to 44. You'll like the slenderizing finesse of the long front panel of mink, the narrow hipped silhouette of the pencil slim skirt, and the slim shouldered look the generous wing-shawl collar gives you. An exclusive Slattery Romney design, on sale in no other Boston store . . . an unusual value at 98.50. Air conditioned Coat shops, 5th floor, Boston and Brookline

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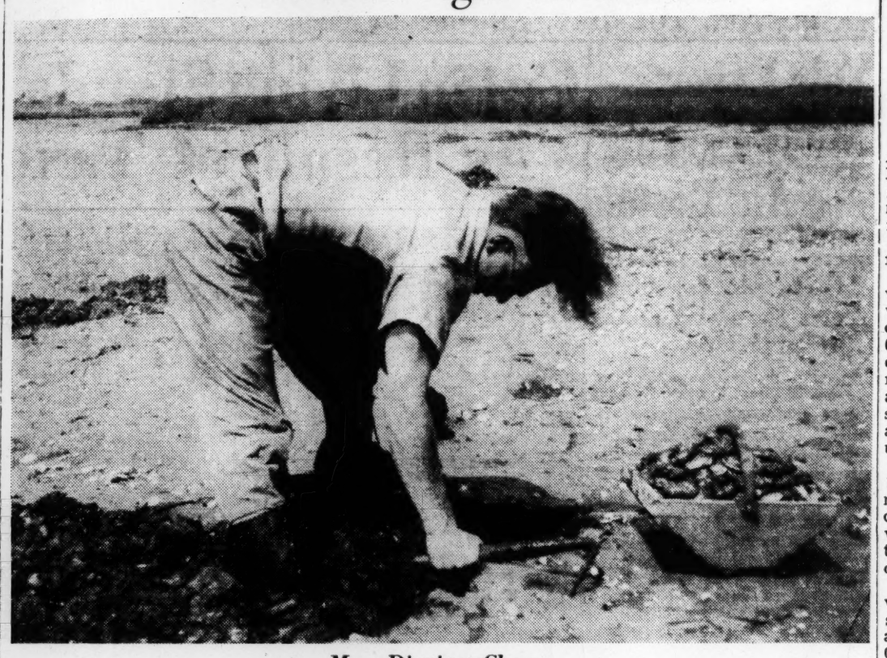

Man Digging Clams

If this clammer works all day on the tidal flats at Pine Point, Maine, on the Scarboro River, he can dig between 10 and 15 bushels of claims, with 600 clams to the bushel.

Library Plans No Additional Clarke Action

Trustees of the Boston Public Library were expected today to give an emphatic answer of no to an inquiry from the Boston City Council as to whether they intend to begin new action against Arthur F. Clarke of Brookline to collect the full amount of approximately $108,000 declared by court decree to be due the library under the will of the late Josiah H. Benton.

The City Council's question reflected a protest at yesterday's meeting against a recent settlement of the claim for $18,210 in cash. The Council was officially notified of this settlement yesterday.

When Mr. Clarke was Trustee for the Benton estate, items in his expense account amounting to about $108,000 were disallowed, and he was ordered to make restoration to the Library Corporation. He was unable to do so, and recently a settlement was reached by which he paid the $18,210 in cash to the Library Corporation to settle the claim.

The library trustees were expected to make the negative reply to the Council's question because the terms of the settlement, as reported by this newspaper, provide that if Mr. Clarke shall at any time acquire a substantial amount of money beyond his living expenses, he is to turn it over to the library corporation until the entire amount of $108,000 is paid. Thus no additional legal action would be necessary or desirable under present circumstances, it is believed. The case, which has caused much stir, thus appears to have passed into history.

Tenure Teachers In Somerville To Get Overdue Pay

Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville today notified 10 tenure teachers that they could have their overdue two weeks' salary as recreation employees providing they quit their part-time summer jobs and promised not to sue the City.

The Mayor halted salaries of the group more than a week ago after the Civil Service Commission ordered that Civil Service employees working for the State, city, or county could not hold another part-time Civil Service position.

The pay of nine other teachers has been stopped by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Commissioner, but they were not considered permanent teachers by the Mayor and may, on proper proof that their work is temporary, be reinstated.

69 Music Scholarships

Sixty-nine graduates of New England high schools have been awarded scholarships at the New England Conservatory of Music, Wallace Goodrich, Director of the Conservatory, announces. Seventeen are awarded to pupils in five New England states in the fifth annual award of these scholarships and 25 went to pupils in Boston.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM

2—SMASH HITS—2

South of Pago Pago — Frances Farmer, LEE BOWMAN

Gold Rush Maisie — ANN SOTHERN, JON HALL

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"The RETURN of FRANK JAMES"

★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★

Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. COOL ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

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Clams Appear Inexhaustible On Big Maine Tidal Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine, Aug. 20—"The clams jest seed themselves on these flats," said Captain Small, one of the oldest clammers at Pine Point, Maine, the other day. And it's true, for the enormous area of tidal flats back of Pine Point on the Scarboro River a few miles north of Old Orchard Beach, is a natural clam farm.

Several thousand acres of dark, mucky flats, soft in places and quite hard in others, as thick with clams of all sizes from the six-weeks-old veliger to the big "one-holer," as a plum pudding is with raisins, lie on both sides of the river, and extend way up above Prout's Neck.

No, there is no need to do any marine farming here such as is advocated by the Sea and Shore Fisheries Department of Maine for the 500,000 acres of potential clam lands that now lie idle on other parts of the coast. For Pine Point, formerly Blue Point, and Prout's Neck, formerly Black Point, have had clam flats rich with delicious bivalves ever since John Smith in 1616 reported, "You shall scarce find any bay or shallow shore or cove of sand, where you may not take many clampes, or lobsters, or both, at your pleasure," after sailing up the coast of Maine.

"I came to Pine Point 43 years ago to stay a week and been here ever since," continued Captain Small. "Why, there ain't no place like it. I've been digging 43 years and so have other folks and there's jest as many clams now as ever there was. Years back, folks drove down to the flats with horses once in a while to get some clams for themselves where now they come in automobiles to carry them away to the hotels and factories. But the clams don't give out.

"I should say there was 3,000 acres of these flats counting the spit and over the other side of the river near Black Point — Prout's Neck, they call it now."

The appearance of the whole place bears out the captain's words for the flats at low tide are dotted thick with empty clam shells, the débris of centuries, and the shores under the sand and dune grass are several feet thick with deposits of shells bleached as white as snow.

The clammers form a colony by themselves, their little houses facing the river while the cottages of the summer folks face the ocean. The front yard of the diggers is the clam flats and here they work steadily from the moment the ebbing tide uncovers the first "blow-hole" until the tide turns and the day's clamming is over. Some dig for the hotels and some for the clam factories, a few for themselves, these last, country people who like to take a basket of their own harvesting back home.

The implements of clam-digging are few and primitive, a fork or hoe with long tines and short handle, a flat wooden basket wide at the top and rounded on the bottom, a coarse wire basket and usually a wheelbarrow. Professionals wear rubber boots for wading into the sea pools to wash the clams for it is necessary to free the shells from sand before putting them into the burlap bags and bushel baskets in which they are taken to market. This operation consists of sousing the wire basket of freshly dug clams up and down in the water.

Some clammers sort the clams according to size, putting the "one-holers" as the larger are known because they are found one in a place instead of in crowded areas, into one basket and the small ones in another.

"I should say," Captain Small gave as his opinion, "that there are about 600 clams to a bushel, average size, that is. Now, there's about 50 clammers out every tide and if they all get 10 bushels apiece—some get more and some less—you can figger somewheres near how many clams are dug per day. But there's always plenty more. Jest as I said, they seed themselves in here."

The supply never equals the demand for canning factories, hotels, restaurants. All the "fried clam" places and shore dinner houses up and down the coast depend on the fruit of the clam farm for their summer business. When canned, nothing is wasted except the skin that surrounds the heads. Even the shells serve some useful purpose, either for road-building or, when thrown back into the water, furnishing the elements for future generations of clam shells. In the factories, the heads themselves are snipped off, dried, and ground up into a food for trout and salmon fry that is supplied to fish hatcheries, while the water in which the clams are cooked is put up as clam bouillon.

News of the Screen

Through the American Film Center's publication, Film News, comes word of progress on the John Steinbeck story which Herbert Kline and Alexander Hackenschmied are filming in Mexico. Film News quotes Mr. Kline as writing: "Our film is not a straight documentary like 'Crisis' or 'Lights Out in Europe" and the Spanish films worked on in the past, but a story documentary, written by Steinbeck, which Hackenschmied, myself, wife, and crew are doing our best to do justice to. . . . We'll be finished some time in November, December at the latest. . . We're fed up on 'action,' and, while we're in everything from tear gas to the wildest kind of street gunfire, we're hoping to get on with our main film, which has little or nothing to do with current troubles."

Film News adds that, according to other sources, the story is reported as a study of the Mexican peon.

* * *

The latest Marx Brothers' epic, "Go West," has been placed in production at M-G-M under Eddie Buzzell's direction. Following the practice employed in preparing "A Night at the Opera" and "A Day at the Races" for the cameras, Producer Jack Cummings sent a touring presentation of sequences from the film to theaters in the West and Middle West. Supporting players in the new Marx picture will be Diana Lewis, Marion Martin, Walter Woolf King, Robert Barrat, and George Lessey.

* * *

"Hellzapoppin," the Olsen-Johnson musical now at the Winter Garden in New York, will be filmed by Mayfair Productions. The entire Broadway cast will appear in the film, according to the announcement. Cinematization would follow the present New York run and a Nation-wide tour.

Ballet Russe Returns

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo has returned from its first South American tour, which lasted eight weeks, and will go immediately into rehearsal for the season to open at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in October, not in September as originally planned.

Barton Mumaw's first solo program, to be given in the Berkshire Hills Dance Festival at Jacob's Pillow, Lee, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, will include "French Sailor," "Fetish," "Dyak Spear Dance," "Pleasantly Satiric Comment," "Pierrot in the Dead City," "Jazz Interlude," "Earth Spirits," "God of Lightning" and "Bourrée." Some of these dances were composed by Mr. Mumaw and some by Ted Shawn. All of them have been performed by Mr. Mumaw as featured dancer in the Shawn Men Dancers' productions. The closing event in this festival series will be "The Creative Dance," a production by Shawn assisted by a group of men and women dancers, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31.

In addition to the regular American Square Dance Night on Thursday, the American Commons programs at the World's Fair, New York, for this week, are scheduled as follows: Wednesday, Polish Folk Art and Dance Group; Friday, Third American Common Open House Folk Dance Party; Saturday, Lithuanian Day Program, and Sunday afternoon, Portuguese and Bulgarian Folk Dances. For Tuesday, Aug. 27, Lotte Goslar, Viennese dance mime, assisted by an American dance group, are announced.

Pawtucket's Costly Arena Is Not to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 20—Another attempt by Mayor Thomas P. McCoy and the Democratic city government to erect "the most modern stadium in the world" as a monument to the Mayor, on a Hammond Pond site here has failed.

The reinforced concrete arena, with concrete cantilever roof, which the Mayor hoped to have constructed at a cost about $320,000 will not be built because the contractor has decided that the rising costs of materials will not allow him to do the building at the set price, and there is no assurance "that the thing will stand up," it is disclosed.

The original project began in 1938 under Work Projects Administration auspices, and the official announcement from City Hall was that it would be ready for the football season in the autumn of 1938.

However, in that fall the work was far from done, and in the spring of 1939 the WPA withdrew after spending $77,000 out of $100,000 already laid out for the job. Concrete piles were sinking, and the WPA officials made it clear that the Government had no intention of paying for the erection of a stadium that eventually might disappear underground.

The tract of land, a short distance from the Narragansett Racing Association's track, was given to the City about 20 years ago by the United States Finishing Company when the company was unable to prevent the swamp land from being a mosquito center.

Bay State 'Labor' For $16.50 Pay Base For Office Help

The minimum wage of $16.50 for a 40-hour week recently recommended for office workers was given support last night by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor at a public hearing in the State House. At the initial hearing on Aug. 5 Federation leaders did not appear because occupied with their annual state convention.

Business interests opposed to the projected minimum will concentrate on the third hearing set for Sept. 10. Last night several small business men protested against the minimum, and a spokesman for the Massachusetts Hospitals Association asked exemption for hospitals.

Nicholas P. Morrissey, President, and Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer, of the State Labor Federation, urged acceptance of the proposals worked out by a joint wage board named by the State Minimum Wage Commission. Mrs. Ann Proston, President of the Boston local of the Office and Professional Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, introduced several girls who testified as to low wages.

Bay State Shows Big Increase In Sale of Liquor

Malt beverages and hard liquor consumed in Massachusetts during 1939 reached a new high the State Department of Corporations and Taxation has reported.

A total of 59,899,645 gallons of malt beverages were consumed while the hard liquor consumption reached 5,928,840 gallons.

Despite predictions of its sponsors, repeal has brought a steady increase in the consumption of intoxicating beverages. During the previous fiscal year the amount of beer and ale sold amounted to 57,409,107 gallons while 5,174,965 gallons of hard liquor were sold.

Millar Made Head Of Directorate Of Greenfield Tap & Die

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Donald G. Millar, President of the Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, today was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. F. H. Payne.

Mr. Millar will be succeeded by Howard M. Hubbard of Cleveland, who, after Sept. 3, will act as President and General Manager.

The Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Francis A. Smith, who has been associated with the company since 1920.

Colonel Payne plans to devote his time to the national defense program as chief of the Hartford, Conn., ordnance district.

Franklin Institute Faculty Additions

Recent appointments to the faculty of Franklin Union Technical Institute for the year 1940-1941 include:

John J. Russell, graduate of Toronto University with first-class honors in chemistry and formerly on the staff. He has done special work under Professor Bemish and microanalysis under Dr. Stantial. He has published numerous papers on the platinum metals and done considerable consulting work on commercial problems.

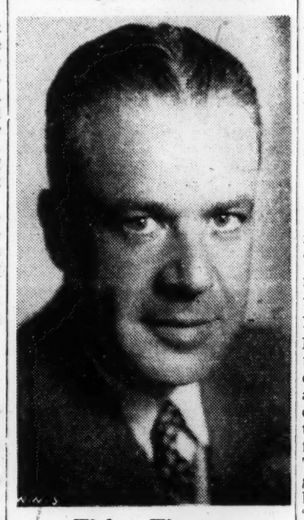
He is leaving the research department of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., where he has been developing synthetic resins and plastics for industrial use.

George A. Parkhurst, Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Reserve, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in chemical engineering, and until recently control chemist with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.

Songs Promised by Soprano; 'Information' by Film Man

Helen Jepson

Metropolitan artist on air



Walter Wanger

Motion Picture Producer

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A Metropolitan Opera soprano who spent years in training, and a young Boston man who became one of radio's leading singers without a single vocal lesson, will be heard on the same program when Helen Jepson and Buddy Clark appear as guests on "Musical Americana": Miss Jepson will sing "Zigeuner" from Noel Coward's "Bitter-Sweet," And Mulloy's "Love's Old Sweet Song"; Mr. Clark will offer "Embracable You" and "Blueberry Hill," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, replies to an address by Admiral William H. Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations, in which the Admiral spoke in favor of conscription and the turning over to England of reconditioned deseroyers, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Walter Wanger, Hollywood motion picture producer, joins Oscar Levant, John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams on the "Information Please" board of experts, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Wednesday

Linton Wells, news analyst and foregin correspondent, speaks on "Hemisphere Defense and a Nicaraguan Canal" on Columbia's "Lecture Hall," CBS-WEEI, 4; Robert McElroy, Co-Director of "Union Now," Clark Eickelberger, Secretary of the League of Nations Association, and George H. Cless, author and lecturer debate the question, "Would a World Federation of Democracies Help Our Defense?" on the "New England Town Meeting of the Air" program, WAAB, 8; Representative Estes Kefauver, Tenn., speaks on "Uncertainties in Our Presidential Election System," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Dvorak, Rachmaninoff, Wagner and Grieg are represented in a program scheduled by Henry Weber for his "Pageant of Melody," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Thursday

Photography's role in the national defense scheme is outlined by Jack Price, picture editor of "Editor and Publisher," CBS-WEEI, 4; William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette and chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies," speaks on the sale of destroyers to Britain, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

The Ritz Brothers (Al, Jimmy and Harry) will "Ritzkreig" both radio and studio audiences with a "bedlam of buffoonery," Raymond Scott, composer and orchestra leader, will interpret some of his unusual musical compositions, and Corinna Mura, hailed as an outstanding interpreter of Latin-American music, will present for the first time on the air the new rhumba song, taking part in the program, "In Chicago Tonight," MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Courses on Defense Offered to Harvard Business Students

Two new courses will be added to the Harvard Business School curriculum this fall as a result of the national defense program, it was announced today. The courses, open to high ranking second-year students who are citizens of the United States, will be Industrial Mobilization and Economic Problems of National Defense.

Industrial Mobilization will cover material compiled by arrangement with the Army Industrial College and will deal with problems of preparing the United States for a wartime emergency. Economic Problems of National Defense will treat with the effect of defense activities on the economy of the country. Problems involved in wartime price control and the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy will be analyzed.

Babson Sees War Stalemate; U. S. Britain Ally After Nov. 5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Roger W. Babson, Massachusetts statistician, said here he thought the European war would result in a stalemate, and that such a stalemate was not far off.

In speaking before the Commonwealth Club he listed his reasons for such a conclusion as follows:

1. Neither side can stand a long war. Mr. Babson risked this statement despite a letter he said he had just received from a member of the British Cabinet predicting that the present war would be a repetition of the Thirty Years War.
2. Russia wants a stalemate.
3. The weather will force a war moratorium. The fogs and smokes which will enshroud England's industrial areas after mid-September will effectively bar German raids.
4. The conservative interests in Germany and Great Britain are eager for peace.
5. Ultimately the United States will bring the people of Europe to a peace table. That Germany and Britain each plan such a peace is evidenced by the fact that Paris was saved, London has been spared as much as possible, and so has Berlin. The belligerents are simply scaring each other but keeping the industrial areas of each country intact so business can quickly be resumed after peace.

When peace comes, Mr. Babson said the United States would have two choices: (1) the easy road of inflation and self-sufficiency; (2) the hard road of competition, reduced costs, reduced prices, reduced taxes, deflation.

Despite his conviction the war will end in a stalemate, Mr. Babson analyzed Britain's possibilities of winning as due to the following:

1. The stalwart character of the English people.
2. The British Navy.
3. Only German infantry can take Britain. Airplanes cannot.
4. Germany is terribly mixed up with the alien countries it has invaded.
5. After Nov. 5, the United States will go in the war to help Britain, regardless of who is elected President.

The New England statistician envisaged steep competition for the United States if a stalemate results. He said Germany would organize Europe into the greatest industrial machine the world has even seen; Japan would develop the coolie labor market of the Far East into the world's second greatest industrial machine; Great Britain will supply the merchant marine for the world; the United States will be out on a limb. He said the only way the United States could compete would be to "swim faster than the other fish," be willing to adopt a policy of self-denial, and stand sturdily by high moral values.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A University Makes Mud Pies—And Starts a Pottery

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Clays Tested by Persistence Of Professor Now Resulting In New Art Development

Wisconsin Indians Already Benefited Through Discovery That Local Clays Will Take Glazes Beautifully. Schools Also Gain by It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

Making mud, black mud, turn into bright green dollars for Wisconsin people has long been the dream of Miss Della F. Wilson, and now it is coming true.

A new industry is being born in the state because this University of Wisconsin professor had the insight to see and the perseverance to prove that muddy clay from certain Wisconsin ditches could be used profitably for pottery making.

Whenever Miss Wilson tried to secure samples of clay or even broach the subject of sampling clay for pottery purposes, a number of authorities on commercial ware said, "Pooh, there is no Wisconsin clay suitable for pottery!"

Research Begun

Miss Wilson's dream dimmed but did not fade away.

In 1937 with a grant of funds under PWA she was able to start directing research for a Wisconsin clay that would stand firing without cracking and be practical in pottery ware and clay modeling.

Tracking down clues of clay deposits suggested to her by E. F. Bean, state geologist and one of her most interested helpers, Miss Wilson spent most of the summer of 1937 collecting samples of clay for testing in the University laboratory.

By fall publicity had encouraged many farmers to send her added samples of clay, and Miss Wilson set out in earnest to produce a workable Wisconsin clay.

Gives State a New Industry and Art

Her efforts met with success. Wisconsin clay was not only good for modeling and pottery—it was beautiful! Samples tested ranged from light buff to reddish brown, took a commercial glaze and fired well. This meant Wisconsin people could make pottery and apply commercial glazes already on the market for use on Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, or Pennsylvania clay, and would not have to experiment to find a glaze suitable for each deposit of Wisconsin clay. The discovery gives Wisconsin a new industry as well as a new art.

To see where this new industry is growing, you enter the barn-like door of the art education building, walk down a long squeaky hall and clatter down rickety stairs into a room where are many partially finished clay figures, left by student sculptors after the class hour.

Another flight of short stairs leads to the sub-basement where Miss Wilson and her helpers test clay and design pottery. The odor of fresh damp clay enters your nostrils and you glance immediately toward the shelves upon which rest the completed pieces of pottery made by Miss Wilson and her students.

Testing Of Clays

Objects are fired in the new $700 kiln recently secured for Miss Wilson by the University of Wisconsin regents. This is the real testing ground for the clays. After molding and glazing a piece of work, they then fire it to complete the test. If one thickness cracks in the mold, another thickness is tried. If one glaze doesn't work, there are others. If the clay doesn't fire properly at one temperature, try another.

By the time Miss Wilson and her helpers have finished with any sample, they know whether it can be worked, and under what conditions, or they know positively that it cannot be used in pottery. Records are kept of every sample—its elasticity, porosity, tenacity, viscosity, and the best methods for working it. They know the thickness for firing, and whether it should be in the kiln five or eight hours.

On the shelves above the workers are scores of art objects made by the ardent experimenters—vases, elongated water pitchers, plates, bowls, and such ornaments as dancing girls, Indian squaws, and Wisconsin calves. There are rich reddish brown vases and straw-colored ones, both of their natural color.

This room is the nursery of an infant industry. In the short time since the project has been under way, Miss Wilson has been convinced that pottery can be made profitably in Wisconsin. As a result of the discoveries she has made Wisconsin clay can now be used in class work at the university and it is being recommended for use in schools throughout the state.

Among the Results

Previously, thousands of pounds of clay had to be imported from Illinois beds for use in classroom sculptoring and modeling. "Now Wisconsin clay has shown its worth," says Miss Wilson, "and it may be substituted as soon as sufficient quantities can be cleaned and prepared for modeling use."

The first commercial result of her work is the new pottery establishment now starting in Waupaca, Wis. The buildings are under construction and soon a large force will start manufacturing Wisconsin pottery. Miss Wilson believes, "Waupaca clay is one of the most beautiful samples turned in and is practical for manufacturing."

These discoveries are benefiting yet another people, the Wisconsin Indian. It is expected that this industry will go far in giving them a chance to become independent, especially by making and selling pottery as souvenirs from many resort spots in the northern part of the state.

Pottery making for Wisconsin Indians is just a "lost art," according to Charles E. Brown, director of the state historical museum, who declares, "There is evidence that the Algonquin and Siouan Indians made and used pottery as far back as 1634, before white men entered Wisconsin."

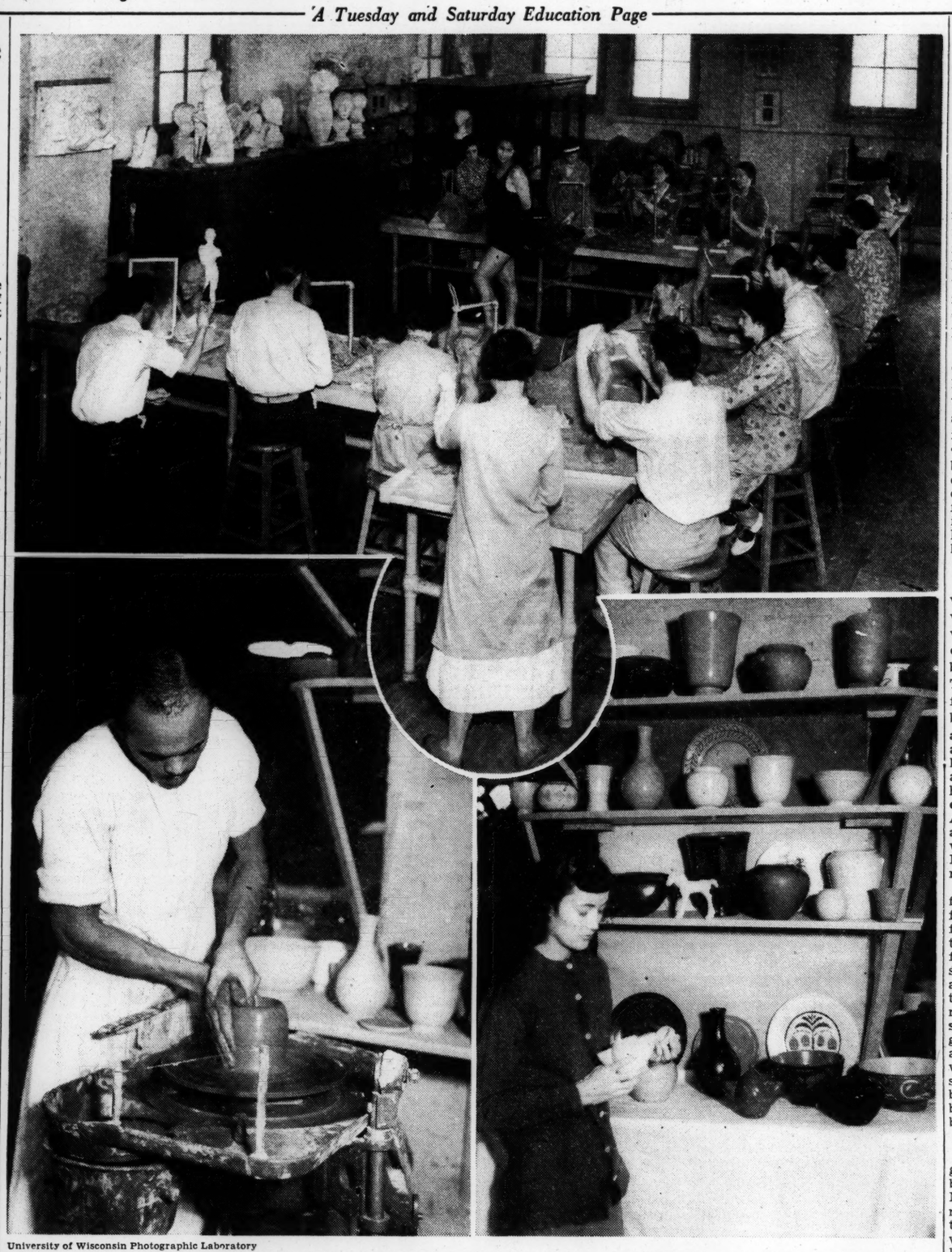
"The Siouan tribes used grass and rush designs or decorations of seeds while the Algonquins preferred finger work and paddling—obtaining a design by pressing cloths on the damp pottery—explains the Indian authority. Both tribes mixed crushed stones or shells with the clay to strengthen the material for firing and to prevent cracking in the kiln."

The coming of the white man and his metal kettles, bowls, etc., caused the neglect of pottery, and the art was finally lost. Miss Wilson is today re-discovering many old clay sites of the Algonquin and Siouan Indians.

Government Indian schools are sending samples of clay to Miss Wilson to have them tested for practical use. In a few cities Indians are now being taught to design and make souvenir pottery.

Thus, have Miss Wilson's dreams come true.

M. B. T.



University of Wisconsin Photographic Laboratory

The services to the public rendered by the typical American State university are many and often unpredictable. Here is pottery making which grew out of the discovery and testing of Wisconsin clay deposits under the University geological department, urged on by Professor Della F. Wilson of the University's art education department. Students at the University are here seen at work, and the project is a proving ground for industrial development in the State. Upper—Clay modeling class, University of Wisconsin. Lower left—Student shaping a vase at the potter's wheel. Lower right—Display of pottery made by Miss Wilson and her students.

Through the Editor's Window

'Graduate Mothers'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Graduate Mothers—my Friend of the Scottish Island calls them. These are the women who have spent many years bringing along a family of children and who now face the years ahead with the nestlings flown. Wise are the "graduate mothers" who have so lived that there is no sharp adjustment necessary. But for many, especially those who have had to give practically every moment of their time and effort to the bringing up of children, the change to a life in which family demands are infrequent is sometimes not easy. "Won't you write something for them in your Editor's Window," my Friend of the Scottish Island urges me.

They have at times talked earnestly to me of their problems. Many of them write me of their tentative plans for a new life. "Jack and Elizabeth have both married in the past two years," they say, "and our younger daughter Barbara is now off to college. Instead of a house full of young people, calling on me for friendship and food and activities, long hours during the day are mine to use as I like—and I am all out of the habit."

* * *

In cities there is often useful volunteer work to be done. One woman who has always read rather well, offered her services to an organization in touch with the blind, my Scottish friend tells me. This woman's hours are now as full as her duties to home and husband will allow. At 10 o'clock of a day she reads for an hour or two at one address; and at three, perhaps, she is off and away to read at another. Eagerly they await her scheduled arrivals, do the several sightless persons on her list. As she sees it, it is not charity, but a fair sharing of her human sight with those who seem to have none. In turn, she finds herself much needed, and is helped.

A woman of my acquaintance, finding herself with many hours formerly filled with bringing up a family, and refusing to spend her time playing bridge or at social functions which seemed to her of small worth, went to a craft school and learned to teach handicrafts to handicapped persons who could not get out themselves to attend school. Working with volunteer organizations she then gave her time and skill in this way. Another woman learned braille in order to serve as a volunteer transcriber of books and articles pricked out in braille and circulated among the blind by a volunteer organization.

* * *

Then there are the women who go on with their education. In every big university you will find them. Most of them before marriage never went beyond high school, so they are now taking regular college work. Others did not complete college, or perhaps have always wished to do graduate work. Some have found themselves interested in special fields—parent education, government, social service. Those who are located too far from a college, special school, or university to attend in person, have enrolled in correspondence courses. Some of these, armed with better training, will find new usefulness later on.

There is real need for able thinkers and workers who can afford to serve on a volunteer basis; and women who have been actively adjusting themselves to the demands of homemaking and a lively crowd of young people ought to be flexible and alert enough to be really useful.

* * *

The need, however, is not for superficiality or dilettantism. Social service organizations guided and supported by volunteer committees (as for example the Y. W. C. A.) go forward or are dragged back by the thoroughness or superficiality of the women who accept positions on these committees. Mere "society appointments" are not worthy of "graduate mothers." Good solid service is needed, and this alone is worth their giving.

The same thing is true of taking courses. "I should think you could do a great deal for club women who would like to form classes," I said the other day to the head of a famous school of speech. "We are ready to," she replied, "and when they say they would like to study parliamentary law or public speaking or something similar we establish courses for them, but they are then full of excuses. Either 'the time isn't right' or they have 'important engagements.' The real fact seems to be that many of them don't want to buckle down and work. They want to sit there while someone simply lectures."

* * *

Yes, graduate mothers have had to spread themselves in so many directions for so many years, have had to be so many things in so many ways and to snatch at such wisps of outside activity only as they could—that perhaps first of all it is essential deliberately to realize that the new life ahead, now that the children are grown, is a major activity—not a stopgap or leftover. Furthermore, important as are the years of actual motherhood in the home, the years that follow have in the lives of many women proved even deeper and more useful.

We all would agree that this is as it should be. If sincerely lived, the years while bringing up children should help enrich and spiritualize a mother. And the world outside is sorely in need of a deeper and wider expression of Motherhood, a deeper and more eternal sense of Home.

A Tuesday Column

For Layout Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A chummy little book, 5½ by 5½ inches, plastic binding, easy to slip into the pocket, is available from its writer, Harold Holland Day, Box 1345, Hollywood, Calif., under the title, "The Why and How of Layout." (Price $1.) Mr. Day, who has been a teacher of commercial art and who has worked on advertising layout jobs for a host of outstanding firms, here passes along with swiftness and clarity the fundamentals of layout work for the student or the advertising man. It is abundant with good layout ideas, and while it does not go into the fundamental principles back of layout, preferring to teach by presenting a few type examples, it should be helpful to the student, and useful also to the teacher of advertising art.

Message of the Handmade Table

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Friends:

In our house there is a table. Of course there is nothing unusual about that. But this is a special table with six snug drawers. Ever since I can remember we have had it. It has been in our family over a hundred years. At first this table interested me because it was different from any other I had ever seen. Later I learned that it had been fashioned long ago by a craftsman, that its slender legs had been hand carved in that graceful "pineapple" design, and that if I looked very closely I could see that, unlike the machine made ones, they didn't quite match. All these years it has been a pleasure to look at as well as extremely useful. Many are the compliments visitors have paid to its pleasing compactness and smooth lines.

But this table has been more than a joy. It has taught me a lesson. The lesson of the value of work well done. We find real satisfaction if we do all our work as well as we know how. Our work speaks for us. Well may it express that of which we can be proud.

How many can think of some article made many years ago by a relative. Something so perfectly made that it still gives welcome service and pleasure. What can we say of things so beautifully, lovingly made. Perhaps we could call them—prayer.

And so a man made a table. I do not know what he looked like, his name, or his politics but I do know he made the best table he knew how. Doubtless little did he realize when he carefully went to work that he was leaving a message that would reach across the years.

(Miss) P. P.

* * *

No Boundaries

Illinois

Dear Friends:

Today I opened the Monitor, turned immediately to Our Youth Round Table and was very much shocked by its absence. I do hope that this was caused by lack of space rather than lack of letters. Anyhow, it set me to thinking that it is about time for me to "speak" once more at meeting.

Right now my predominant thought is one of gratitude to all members of the Round Table for all the excellent letters with their thought-provoking ideas which have been printed in this column and from which all may benefit. How wonderful to know that loving thoughts can have no political, racial, or geographical boundaries!

Through the Round Table I have made many new friends, both in the United States and England, and just this year have had the privilege of becoming part of a lively Round Robin. The freedom with which each "Robin" brings up subjects for discussion and the thoughtful, intelligent contributions by the others have proved stimulating and of great interest.

(Miss) M. F. C.

* * *

We omitted the Round Table last Tuesday for two interrelated reasons: (1) because there was not space for any but a very short "meeting"; (2) because the few letters we had in hand were built on so spacious a scale that excerpts were not easily culled from them. This season of the year our letterbox is usually rather thin, and in spite of the valiant and really wonderful way in which our English Round Tablers keep in touch with us, there are of course fewer letters from "overseas." This means that Americans might think about it more, and tell their friends about it. We are glad lately, by the way, to forward many letters across the Atlantic. Today two came from Iceland, both to be sent to parts of the British Empire. Keep in touch with one another, Round Tablers. It is important.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Values

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What treasure has the mind content
to serve the fiery element
of hatred's fell intent?
But hatred seems impertinent
to him who hears the argument
of midnight's starry wonderment
and sunlight's testament.
For knowledge means that
Thoughts are blent
into a pattern whole, unrent,
a pattern plain but heaven-sent.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Sound Equipment For Library of Congress

The Library of Congress has recently received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the installation of a complete sound laboratory for the Music Division of the Library.

Newbattle Tutors Are Active In Adult Education in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Aberdeen, Scotland

Aberdeen and the surrounding counties are witnessing the first stages of a pioneering experiment which may transform and revitalize adult education in Scotland.

Following the temporary closing down of Newbattle Abbey College, in September, 1939, the college tutors offered their services as pioneer speakers and lecturers throughout Scotland. There was an immediate response, and in January of this year the Workers' Educational Association decided to start a special scheme of intensive regional pioneering work in Aberdeen and district. The areas where most progress had been achieved were chosen with the co-operation of the Education Committees of the town of Aberdeen and of the counties of Kincardine and Aberdeenshire. Grants towards expenses and class fees were made by the Educational Trusts of the District.

The results have been successful beyond all expectations. If the story of the founding of Newbattle Abbey College is one of the romances of Scottish education, so is the development of the pioneering work by the Newbattle tutors when some might have felt their work had been snatched from them by war.

Mr. John A. Mack, M. A., college sub-warden, is the director of the work, and his colleagues are Miss Sheila Mackay, tutor in literature, and Mr. Charles Kemp, tutor in economics and political science. The Newbattle staff have had the hearty support of and occasional assistance from lecturers of Aberdeen University, all of whom gave their services without fee.

The chief demand was for lecturers on the background of the war, on conditions for a lasting peace, and on thinking clearly. Lectures on literature, psychology, economics, and philosophy were also in demand. The three tutors shared the work of each class, and the university lecturers took part whenever lectures on their special subjects were required.

The majority of the students were people who ordinarily would not have taken advantage of adult education facilities, but who, through the war, had been brought to recognize the importance of informed discussion.

A promising sign is that the classes are developing into permanent groups. Three places have already formed groups of students or Workers' Educational branches. In the Hilton district of Aberdeen, Principal Hamilton Fyfe opened a memorable series of public lectures. This group is now taking the lead in open air activities, such as scientific and historical excursions.

Special summer activities have been arranged, such as a series of exhibitions of modern paintings, arranged by Mr. Charles Kemp and his wife, under the auspices of the British Institute of Adult Education. The costs of these exhibitions are met by a fund set up by the Pilgrim Trust and the Treasury, and administered by the committee for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts. Many Scottish art collectors are lending their pictures. These exhibitions are to be held in centers where there are no public art collections. An exception is in the case of Aberdeen, where an exhibition is planned with the co-operation of Mr. Charles Carter, curator of Aberdeen Art Gallery.

Miss Sheila Mackay is working with local amateur drama groups in co-operation with the Scottish Community Drama Association.

I. C. Gorrie

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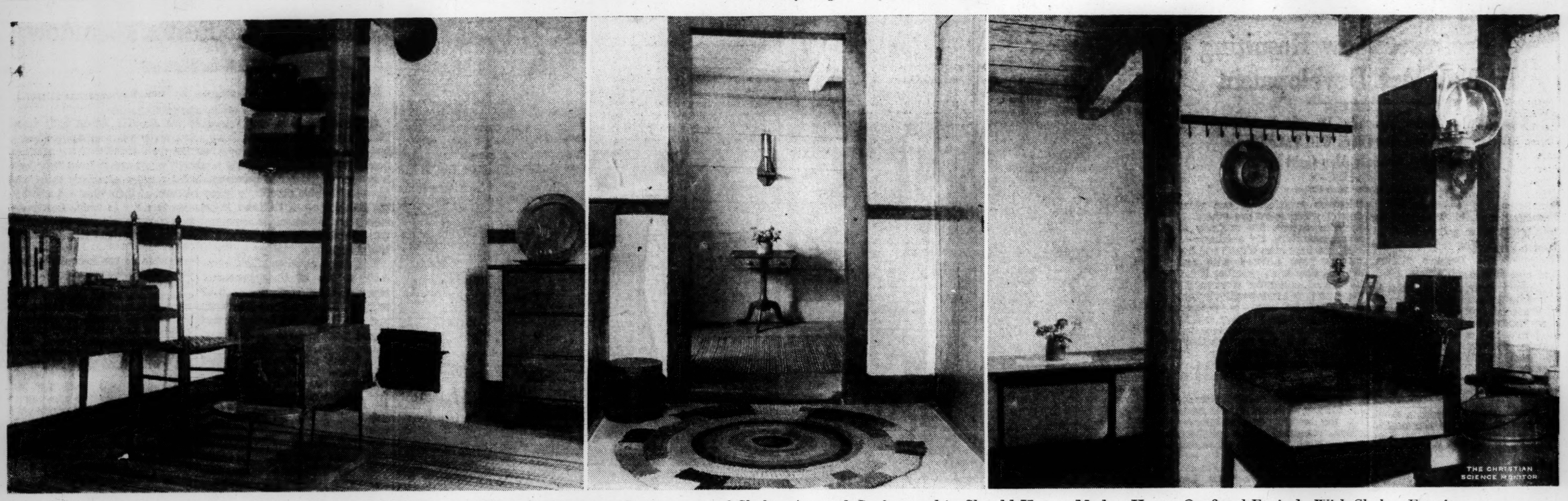
Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



Three Interiors in the Andrews Cottage. It Is Natural That the Foremost Interpreters of Shaker Art and Craftsmanship Should Have a Modest Home, Outfitted Entirely With Shaker Furniture.

The stove as well as the furniture and hand-woven carpet were made in a Shaker community for their own use. Walls are painted white, as were those of the Shakers.

Typical of rare taste and simplicity of this sect, is this view from the Andrews' living room into a bedroom. Each thing is Shaker work.

Even the kitchen sink, chiseled from stone, is Shaker handiwork, salvaged from a demolished house. The little rail with many hooks, the cupboard in the wall and other things, are Shakers'.

Pittsfield's Shaker Exhibition and Its Significance

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The exhibition of Shaker art and craftsmanship at the Berkshire Museum, in Pittsfield, Mass., announced recently in this newspaper, is of such importance as to call for further and extended notice, particularly concerning the furniture. This attracts chief attention of visitors, and is the subject of an important book by Dr. and Mrs. Andrews, who have loaned and arranged the entire display, which will continue until November 1.

In American furniture of Colonial and early Federal periods, there are numerous different types that come from the same decades and these may quickly be recognized by those who give attention to such matters. Windsor chairs of Rhode Island differ from those made in Philadelphia at about the same time. Connecticut chests are unlike those made in any neighbor state, while those from the southeastern Pennsylvania counties have their own particular shapes and decorations. Mahogany and walnut furniture of cabinet makers south of the Potomac, carries its own evidence of source; so does that of the New England states, where still more definite district attributions are possible.

Influenced by Tradition and Individuals

These identifications seem traceable to two influences, the inherited inclinations of groups and the exemplary excellence of certain cabinet makers' work. Thus, types termed Pennsylvanian bear unmistakable Dutch or German aspects; Philadelphia also followed the traditions of its forbears, but with Chippendale designs for they were English. Great wealth came to Massachusetts when Sheraton and Hepplewhite models were the fashion and leading cabinet makers of Boston and Salem wrought their most admired forms accordingly. Providence and Newport adaptations of Chippendale held marked individuality, due to the taste and skill of two or three leading craftsmen.

Further instances to the point might be mentioned but these may be enough to justify the statement that nowhere have we found a type or source of furniture and other decorative art recognized as purely American in conception and production, until that of the Shakers came to be appreciated, during the last two decades.

It was for "quaintness" and good construction that it gained first attention, and this from commercially interested people. But there were those who saw the Shakers' handiwork with the vision of sympathetic students of the sect itself, who sought to learn the ideals of those who made and used objects possessing such peculiar and attractive individuality.

Dr. Edward Deming Andrews and Faith Andrews may have known something of the Shakers from childhood, for both of them are natives of Pittsfield, and the once prosperous Community in Hancock was but a few miles away. After taking his degree at Yale, Dr. Andrews was a teacher for a few years, meanwhile, with Mrs. Andrews, learning first-hand and diligently about the beliefs and customs of Shakers, through acquaintance with the few remaining members of the order.

Acquired Both Facts and Objects

This led not only to the intimate knowledge which they sought, but to acquisition of a great quantity of many varieties of handcraft. This material they secured, so that it might not be dissipated commercially, but preserved permanently for public benefit.

The course was a courageous one for people of slight means, for the Shakers of New England and New York had dwindled from thousands to perhaps two score, and all evidences of their peculiar communal life seemed likely to be neglected, and soon scattered for all time.

After some fifteen years of devoted study, Dr. and Mrs. Andrews' book, Shaker Furniture, was published three years ago by Yale University Press. This not only presents a full length study under the title, but with sympathy and broad scholarly perspective, clarifies for readers the whole philosophy of the sect.

Over a century ago Harriet Martineau wrote that these people had the "best" furniture, crops, houses, linen, fences and roads in the country. A few years later another traveler mentions many aspects of their farming as the very best to be seen in the United States; horses, cows and sheep as the best bred he ever saw; he records his pleasure in the neatness and order observed in persons and premises, and mentions the abundance of foods for people and farm stock. Charles Nordhoff wrote in 1870 of the scrupulous cleanliness everywhere practiced, naming several numerous aspects. William Dean Howells emphasized the same appearances seen everywhere, as he visited the Shirley group.

These are but the superficials of external daily appearances as visitors saw them, in years when Victorian furnishings of all sorts were loaded with inept ornament, even in homes of refinement. But in the same years only such furniture as is shown in the Berkshire Museum and in pictures here, was made and used by Shakers, in the belief that every object should "perfectly answer the purpose for which it was designed."

Dwelt and Worked, Apart From the World

Assembled in communities, the Shakers dwelt apart from the world, in physical sense as well as Biblical. Almost wholly self-sufficient, they produced nearly all their required foodstuffs, clothing, utensils and furnishings, for members were skilled in every craft and esteemed "perfect" handiwork a religious duty and pleasure. Their lives were ordered by a few serene basic beliefs, of which excellence in every handiwork and strict avoidance of ornament are ones that give most distinction to whatever they made, whether it be a clothes peg, a stove or a house.

Only the seeds and the herbs they raised were sold; all other things were for their own use. The supreme craftsmanship of each object was actuated by such injunctions as,

"Do your work as though you had a thousand years to live, and as if you were to die tomorrow."

"If you improve in one talent, God will give you more."

"That which has the highest usefulness possesses the highest beauty."

Practiced Simplicity In All Ways

Simplicity and avoidance of "superfluities" were primary essentials of faith, that were embodied in every object produced, as well as in dress and speech. Yet, this extreme simplicity and plainness never became severe. Rather they hold certain graciousness and humility and refinement that capture the sensitive taste.

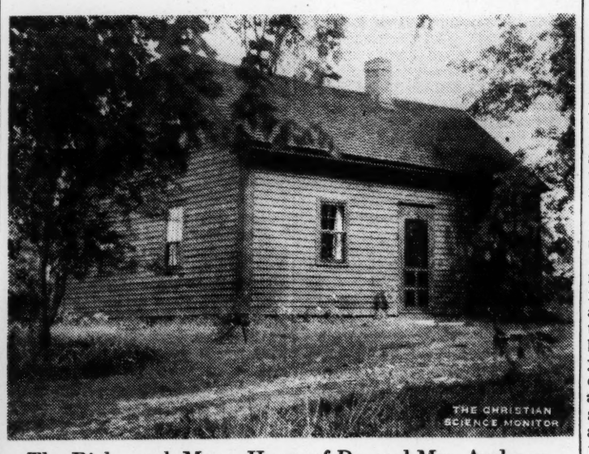
Perhaps we find the clue to this character in a sentence from the Andrews' book referred to:

"The peculiar correspondence between Shaker culture and Shaker artisanship should be seen as the result of the penetration of the spirit into all secular activity. Current in the United Society (the Shakers) was the proverb, 'Every force evolves a form.'"

Twice before, I believe, much but not all that appears in the present exhibition has been shown publicly by Dr. and Mrs. Andrews. Acquired unselfishly and at no small self-denial, the unique collection represents to me extraordinary devotion to purpose and faith in its outcome.

The pages of the book, Shaker Furniture, must impress every reader with the authors' desire to record the character and accomplishments of the Shakers with accuracy and kindly understanding. Indeed, it seems that only through sincere affection for the members whom they knew could such intimate knowledge have been gained.

After meeting the Andrewses one becomes assured of their wholly unselfish purpose: that a portion, if not the whole, of a Shaker community might be secured, outfitted in part with correct furnishings and preserved for coming generations as representing an important but vanished communal sect. As years are few within which property of the desired sort may be available, it is hoped that adequate support may be given them in achieving these aims. This would preserve and complete a work in which they have been the sole pioneers.



The Richmond, Mass., Home of Dr. and Mrs. Andrews

The little house stands on a knoll, aside from a country back road.

What Will Probably Follow 'International' Architecture?

By Hugh Morrison

Professor of Art, Dartmouth College
Excerpts from a lecture before the New Hampshire Society of Architects, Concord, New Hampshire

Continued from this page of Aug. 13

Third and final installment

I think that the dominant architectural traditions contributing to New England Modern will be the seventeenth century. Colonial and that last phase of the Greek Revival when it had forgotten most of its classic orders, simplified itself to the point of abstraction, and became a widespread vernacular style used by farmers and carpenters all over the hinterland.

It will not be Georgian. I am convinced that eighteenth-century Georgian is too highly developed a style, too explicit in detail, too formal in layout, too consciously esthetic, to be useful in the development of that free, unconscious, flexible manner of plain building which must be the basis of a real modern style.

If you try to "adapt" Georgian by leaving off its classic detail, you will still have a stiff formal façade pattern; and if you try to loosen up the façade pattern you will have to revolutionize the Georgian plan—and by that time it won't be Georgian at all.

By the same token, it will not, of course, be Dutch Colonial or Pennsylvania Colonial, because these are not our own traditions.

Neither will it be "Cape Cod." This style has been used with such insidious success by some of our leading eclecticists that it bids fair to become a regional rash of neat little, sweet little, picket-fence and spinning-wheel numbers, good because they are simple, but dangerous because they represent no work, no thinking, no creation.

New England Traditions Are Numerous

When I say "New England Colonial tradition" I mean a whole congeries of local styles evolved in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries — Massachusetts Bay Colonial, Rhode Island Colonial, Connecticut Colonial, Cape Cod Colonial, Maine Coast fishing-village Colonial, and many other local variations. It will be no use to try to "adapt" any one of them. If you do, you will be explicit and imitative. But if you look at them all, and get their feel for materials and mass, adaptation to site, simplicity, informality, and all their other great qualities, you will have a sound basis for being creatively modern.

You will note that in my guesses as to tradition in future regional modernisms, I have almost always skipped the early twentieth and nineteenth centuries and gone back to the earlier traditions.

This is not a natural or normal situation. I believe that in all great styles of the past there was a continuous evolution of modernism out of tradition. The strength of medieval modernism, for instance, was due to the fact that it evolved slowly and steadily, building plainly and patiently, and yet progressively.

How Styles Develop Naturally

Son followed father, and son kept up with the times, making this change here and that improvement there. Architecture was always traditional, yet always modern. The development of style was slow, to be sure, because the development of the civilization and culture of the Middle Ages was slow; but it was also solid, because it was natural and unself-conscious and genuine.

The normal evolution of an architectural style is based on tradition, but the tradition followed is that of the immediately preceding generation, not that of two or three generations—or two or three centuries—ago. This keeps it alive.

We find ourselves in a different and abnormal situation. For several generations there has been no real architectural tradition. The nineteenth century produced a blank, a hiatus, in architectural evolution. We find ourselves in a difficult architectural vacuum; we want to be creative but we have no roots on which to grow, and if we merely try, deliberately and consciously, to "go modern" we produce artificial results, or at the best, revolutionary results. I see no other way out but to seek a living tradition by reverting to that point in our architectural history at which style was genuine, and to build on that. This point was in general, I believe, the Colonial.

This may explain my conception of tradition. It may not explain my conception of the use of tradition. A thesis such as I am presenting is a dangerous one to hand to an architect who calls himself a traditionalist and who is in reality an out-and-out eclecticist. He will delight in my attack on the International Style and my defense of tradition in architecture, and will beam with complacent pride. "I was right all along," he will say. "I knew they'd get over these hare-brained modernistic notions and get back to solid stuff. And anyway, I never imitate a past style. I always adapt it to modern conditions."

Architects Should Beware the Word Adapt

This is an unthinking attitude. Including a bathroom and an oil-burner is not adapting a style to modern conditions. It is merely changing the building without changing its expression. Beware of that word "adapt." It is so easy to take a Cape Cod house and by making a few changes in it delude ourselves into thinking we are "adapting it to modern conditions," when in reality we are making none but superficial changes. Do not adapt a past style; create a new one.

The conception of Tradition which I am trying to convey is one which is so thoroughly grounded in the architectural feel of our genuine past that it can forget its specific forms and details. It is a conception which calls for constant change and progress, even if this is slow. It is a conception which calls for as rigid and exacting a study of modern needs and methods of fulfilling them as the International Stylists, to their everlasting credit, have attempted. It is not a substitute for new thinking and new creation, it is a demand for it. "Tradition," as Walter Curt Behrendt has said, "is of value only when it is behind us, pushing forward." . . .

Gentlemen, it is brash for anyone to make prophecies, and more than brash for a layman to tell architects what to do in their own field. I know that what I have said sounds dogmatic and positive, when it is really more the music than the words that I feel sure of. Most of all I know that it is easier to criticize than to create, and that stringing words together is one thing and creating new forms is another. I only wish that I could do what I feel, but I wish more that you could feel what you do, for you are the men who must create a modern architecture for New England.

Pictures in the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Third and final weekly part.

Now let us return to that picture of yours, delightfully framed and waiting for you to hang.

Perhaps these points may help:

Hang it on eye-level, or at least in direct relation to the furniture below and about it. Remember that it is a part of the furnishings of your room, and as such should tie up with them rather than be placed near the ceiling, for only a six-footer to enjoy in comfort.

You need be concerned only with the lower lines of the pictures being on the same level on one wall.

Invisible hanging is taken for granted. It is not necessary to use a cord stout enough to support a grand piano from your moulding—not when those small brass push pins do the job so neatly and simply, out of sight. Just stretch the wire taut between two screw-eyes and hang it from the metal loop provided. If the moulding must be utilized, hang two wires, one from each corner of the frame—parallel to one another.

"What shall I do about pictures in my new panelled room?" someone asks in consternation. If there is a treasure, such as a family portrait, which you must include in that room, by all means do so. Consult your architect before building, to allow space for it over the fireplace, or somewhere within the design of the wood panel.

Old prints are good on pine-panelled walls; paintings or reproductions in modern style with modern mouldings look well with the new veneered walls as background. There is really no set rule even though your problem is a bit tougher.

It is not necessary for decorative effect to hang anything in a panelled library, for instance, where the texture and tone of the wood itself give life and interest. Here mirrors may make their own pictures and books add warmth and charm.

I recently asked a decorator if it were necessary to stick to period pictures when "doing" period rooms. She admitted it was a desirable thing where possible, but far from necessary. For instance, a Picasso might look well in a Georgian room, as might a Dufy in a Regency interior or a Van-Gogh in a Colonial, if so your taste dictates.

"But please, Oh! please, deliver me," she added, "from those Victorian horrors hung one above the other in rooms crowded with antiques of doubtful vintage! That's going quite too far."

Should a highly decorative wallpaper replace the old in your dining-room, don't hesitate to rest that "Avenue of Trees" in the attic, or else shift it to a more becoming spot. However, where floral and pronounced-pattern backgrounds are used, then portraits, certain flower studies, still-life and most black and white prints are usable, particularly, if separated from the paper by a wide matting.

Of course, scenic wall paper needs no embellishment.

Few of us will tolerate the drastic measures of those who advocate wholesale elimination of all pictures from private dwellings. However, if you must make any mistake, make it on the side of too few pictures, rather than too many, in your home. Hang them only in the important spaces above the larger pieces of furniture. Use there well-chosen, tastefully framed paintings or prints and leave the smaller areas clear, as peaceful oases for the eye to come to rest.

But whatever you do in this house you call home, give intelligent planning to your walls, and something lovely is sure to result.

Cleaning Waxed Floors

Hardwood floors which are wax-coated should be cleaned with a mop or soft brush which is free from oil, as oil has a tendency to soften wax. A cloth wrung from warm, soapy water should suffice to remove the surface dirt.

There are certain cleaners which are recommended for removing wax and for removing spots or discolorations from floors before refinishing. Your paint dealer can advise you about them. A rag moistened with turpentine or mineral spirits will also remove wax.

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Today's standards of home decoration call for colorful simplicity. Unusual effects are acceptable only if basically artistic. Another reason why the average person may profitably turn to an experienced decorator for guidance in the refinishing of walls.

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National Bank Assets Set A Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The assets of the 5,170 national banks in the United States have reached an all-time high total of $36,885,080,000, Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, announced.

This total was revealed after compilation of condition reports made by the banks as of June 29, and was $1,148,423,000 larger than on March 26 and $3,704,502,000 more than a year ago.

Deposits Rise

Deposits of the banks also reached a new high of $33,074,407,000, a gain of $1,078,139,000 over March 26 and $3,604,938,000 over June 30, 1939.

Loans and discounts were $9,179,227,000, an increase of $118,935,000 since March and an increase of $605,524,000 in the last year.

Deposits on the last call date consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations amounting to $15,976,786,000 and $7,875,792,000, respectively; United States Government deposits, $541,845,000; deposits of States and political subdivisions, $2,270,856,000; postal savings deposits, $23,152,000; certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters and credit and travelers' checks outstanding, $301,925,000, and deposits of banks, $6,084,051,000, which included deposits of banks in foreign countries amounting to $348,651,000. Savings deposits included with time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations totaled $6,977,727,000 and represented 16,214,526 accounts.

Investments in United States Government obligations direct and fully guaranteed aggregating $9,111,226,000 showed increases in the three- and 12-month periods of $139,926,000 and $341,497,000, respectively. The direct and indirect obligations held on June 29, 1940, were $7,219,890,000 and $1,891,336,000, respectively. Other bonds, stocks and securities held totaling $3,794,049,000, which included obligations of States and political subdivisions of $1,928,352,000, decreased $23,123,000 since March but increased $10,892,000 in the year.

Cash aggregating $582,303,000; balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection, $5,457,733,000, and reserve and Federal Reserve banks at $7,837,068,000—a total of $13,877,104,000—increased $941,206,000 and $2,802,298,000 in the three- and 12-month periods, respectively.

The unimpaired capital stock on June 29, 1940, was $1,534,649,000, which inciuded preferred stock of $208,763,000.

Undivided Profits

Surplus of $1,249,961,000, undivided profits of $468,203,000, and reserves of $223,628,000, a total of $1,941,792,000, increased $29,274,000 since March, 1940, and $115,236,000 since June, 1939.

Bills payable, rediscounts and other liabilities for borrowed money aggregating $2,910,000 increased $1,116,000 since March of this year but decreased $630,000 since June of last year.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on June 29, 1940, was 27.75, in comparison with 28.32 on March 26, 1940, and 29.09 on June 30, 1939.

Department Store Sales Up 8 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended August 10 were 8 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended August 3, sales had been 5 per cent above 1939, and in the four weeks ended August 10 there averaged 7 per cent more than in the similar period a year ago.

By Federal Reserve districts, sales in the week ended August 10 compared with a year ago as follows:

Increases—New York 8, Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 12, Richmond 13, Atlanta 8, Chicago 12, St. Louis 15, Kansas City 4, Dallas 9, and San Francisco 3 per cent.

Decreases—Boston 4 and Minneapolis 1 per cent.

Studebaker Sales in July Largest Since Year 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Domestic retail deliveries of Studebaker cars and trucks in July were the largest for the month since 1929, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, reported.

Deliveries in the United States last month amounted to 9,001 units against 7,916 in the same month last year. Studebaker deliveries in June had set a 15-year record.

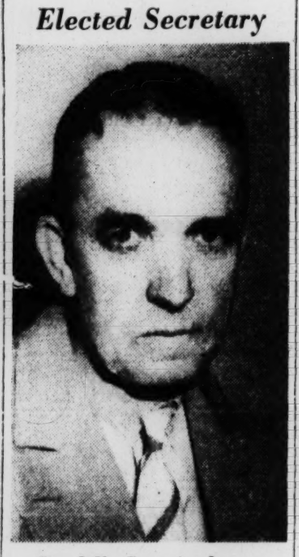
Retail deliveries for the first seven months of 1940 amounted to 63,009 passenger cars and trucks against 45,909 in the same period last year, an increase of 37 per cent.

Factory sales in July of 1,573 units reflected seasonal shut-down in preparation for production of new 1941 models. In July, 1939, factory sales totaled 6,416 units.

The company at that time was producing the new Champion which had been introduced for the first time three months earlier.

Total factory sales for the first seven months of 1940 of 63,361 units compared with 59,592 in the corresponding period last year.

Elected Secretary



Fred E. Cunningham

Elected Secretary of the Campbell Soup Company. He succeeds William D. Lippincott, who will continue with the company as associate counsel.

Lack of Domestic Tin Not Seen As Serious for U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Although consumption of tin in the United States during 1939 was 70,460 tons, or nearly 50 per cent of the total world consumption of 166,500 tons, while domestic production was but 34 tons, this country has little to fear from a tin shortage that could be caused by England's capitulation or inability to continue supplying our refined tin requirements, according to a study of military and domestic requirements prepared by the magazine Steel.

About 43 per cent of the world's tin is refined under British political control. Ores and refined tin come principally from Malaya, Siam, Dutch East Indies, Bolivia and Nigeria. Some of the domestic tin comes from domestic detinning plants, but these are entirely secondary sources and might soon be exhausted. Further relief from tin demands will undoubtedly come from substitute materials such as lacquers, and from new processes of tinning that reduces the virgin tin requirements.

Technical research has developed to the point, however, that smelting plants could readily be built in this country for processing of Bolivian ore, in much the same manner as was done during the first World War.

Tin is controlled by the International Tin committee, representing leading producers in the producing countries, and largely controlled by British interests. To safeguard against shortage, the United States Government set up, as a national defense measure, a reserve of tin, and other strategic materials, that guarantees a purchase of 75,000 tons of the metal within a year. The Metals Reserve Company, as the Government tin-controlling organization is known, will release tin from its stock upon request for use of the Government and to private consumers in event of national emergency which in opinion of the company requires such release.

In addition to these precautions, the magazine points out, the recent congresional investigation recommended thorough prospecting of possible sources of tin in this country, as well as the establishment of a tin smelting industry and a government-financed research for substitutes.

Survey Potentialities Of Industrial Laboratories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In an effort to stimulate industries to more extensive research efforts, the National Industrial Council, in collaboration with the National Association of Manufacturers Advisory Committee on Scientific Research and the National Research Council, has launched a nation-wide survey of the potentialities of industrial laboratories.

The survey will be made through a questionnaire to trade association affiliates of the Industrial Council to determine how large a budget they maintain, how many persons they employ for research and whether they have their own laboratory.

"The facts gathered by the circulation of the questionnaire to members of the trade association group of the National Industrial Council will be used to promote research and to acquaint the public with the efforts industry is making to develop new industries, new jobs, new goods, new services," Charles J. Brand, chairman of a special committee drafting the questionnaire, said.

The survey follows the recent announcement by Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman of the Association's Advisory Committee, that the typical company among 188 studied by his committee spends 2 per cent of its gross sales income for research. He recommended that all companies in the United States spend 2 per cent of their income for research and thus create a $1,000,000,000 fund yearly for creating new industries and better processes.

Named Transfer Agent

Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, has been appointed transfer agent for shares of beneficial interest of no par value of General Narrow Gauge Trust.

Upturn Noted In Industrial Output in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General business and financial conditions in the United States show a 17-point increase over the figure for the like period a year ago, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin, just released by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The figures are for the first half of August.

In July the board's revised index of industrial production stood at 121 per cent of the 1935-39 average, according to preliminary data. This is the same as in June and 17 points above the level prevailing a year ago before the outbreak of war.

Employment Rises

Employment continued to increase. Reflecting mainly awards for national defense projects, construction contracts rose to the highest level in 10 years, the survey reports.

Steel production in July was at about 85 per cent of capacity and in the first half of August there was an increase to about 90 per cent. Production of pig iron and coke and output of nonferrous metals were also in large volume, while the usual seasonal decline was reversed in the machinery, aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

Reverses were registered in the automobile industry alone, the board said, as plants were closed to prepare for the shift to new model production. The decline was greater at this season than in other recent years, the survey pointed out, as production had been at high levels during the first half of 1940 and large stocks had accumulated. These stocks were reduced considerably in July as production was curtailed and retail sales continued large.

Textile Output Up

Textile production increased considerably further in July, reflecting chiefly a marked rise in activity at woolen mills where output is still below the level of a year ago, the board reports. Production of cotton and rayon textiles was maintained in July and was in larger volume than last summer, while activity at silk mills increased somewhat from the exceptionally low level reached in June. Shoe production increased seasonally, while output of manufactured foods, which in June had been unusually large for that time of year, showed less than the customary increase in July.

New Ruling Would Deduct Short Week From Overtime

WASHINGTON (AP) — After wrestling for months with troublesome questions raised in applying overtime pay to changing business conditions, the Wage-Hour Agency has approved a system to let employers pay a constant wage even though working hours fluctuate from week to week.

The new device, which wage-hour lawyers call "the prepayment plan," is a companion device for "the time-off plan" previously sanctioned

The essence of the plan is that an employee may be paid in advance for overtime he may put in during subsequent rush period. It may be applied only where an employer hires at a fixed rate for a definite number of hours a week.

Unless the courts knock it out, wage-hour officials regard the prepayment plan as a useful device for employers and employees who want to maintain wages and salaries constant from pay day to pay day despite fluctuating work weeks.

Plan Worked Out

This is the way it works for an employee paid an hourly rate: "A" hires out at 50 cents an hour for a 40-hour week. His weekly pay ordinarily will be $20.

But the first week "A" works only 35 hours. At the hourly rate of 50 cents, he has earned only $17.50. His employer, foreseeing a week or weeks in which "A" will have to work longer hours, pays "A" $20 and credits himself with $2.50 paid for time "A" did not work.

The second week "A" works 37 hours, is paid $20, and the employer adds $1.50 to his credit for time "A" has not worked.

In the third week, "A" labors 46 hours, two hours longer than his regular work week and four hours beyond the 42 maximum hour week fixed by the wage-hour law.

The statute says he must be paid time-and-a-half for those four hours, which means he is entitled to four times 75 cents or $3, plus his straight time earnings (42 hours times 50 cents) or a total of $24.

But the employer has accumulated a credit of $4. By deducting the prepaid $4, "A" is entitled to only $20 for his 46-hour week.

The same system may be followed in the case of the employee hired on a fixed salary basis for a definite number of hours a week by determining the employee's hourly rate for overtime purposes.

Plan Seen Permissible

Wage-hour lawyers said their approval of the prepayment plan was based, not on any specific statutory authority but on their opinion of what is permissible under the law.

The statute says hours worked in excess of the maximum work week (40 hours after Oct. 24) must be compensated for at the rate of time and a half the regular rate of pay.

Wage-hour officials hold that whatever an employer owes an employer for overtime must be paid within the regular pay period.

But the lawyers found nothing in the law to bar the prepayment plan or the carrying over, regardless of pay periods, of prepaid time an employee owed an employer.

Col. Philip B. Fleming termed it a "relaxation" to some degree of the agency's views of what could and could not be done under the law's maximum hour section.

The prepayment plan, he said, was approved because the agency was "constantly harassed" by wholesalers and banks, for example, who were troubled by the application of overtime to employees whose hours fluctuated with the rise and fall of business volume.

The administrator expressed the view, also, that the plan was a proper interpretation of the Act because employees were "more secure" in their expectation of a constant wage.

The plan is not applicable to all enterprises without exception and cannot be used, wage-hour officials said, in cases where an employer is required by contract or agreement to pay a fixed wage or salary even when an employee works less hours some weeks than in others.

In such case, they said, payments for short work weeks cannot be regarded as a "loan" or an "advance" to be liquidated by overtime work in some subsequent week.

Constant Wages

"The time off plan" enables an employer to maintain a constant wage by granting an employee time and one-half off for any hours worked in excess of the 42-hour work week.

Because such time off must be given within the pay period, the plan is not applicable to employees paid weekly, but only to those paid bi-weekly, semi-monthly or monthly.

As an example:

"A" is hired at 50 cents an hour and his employer wishes him to earn $42 for each bi-weekly pay period.

"A" works 46 hours the first week and is entitled to $24 or 42 hours times 50 cents plus four overtime hours at 75 cents, the time and a half rate.

In the second week, the employer permits "A" to work only 36 hours, which entitles "A" to $18 or 36 hours times 50 cents. Thus for the two weeks, "A" is entitled to $24 plus $18, or $42, the wage at which he was employed.

The time-off plan permits the situation to be reversed so that the employer may anticipate overtime in the second week of the bi-weekly pay period, and limit "A" to shorter hours in the first week.

This Changing World

Willkie's Acceptance—Uses the Experience With the Popular Front Government in France as Warning—Consequences of the New Deal

By H. B. Elliston

Wendell L. Willkie in his acceptance speech used France as a stick with which to belabor the New Deal. The France he meant was Blum's France, or the Popular Front, which bogged down the country from 1936 to 1938. Critical years these were for both Germany and France. But how differently they employed them! While Germany was working night and day in making things, mainly instruments of war, France was engaged in reforming things, mainly by taking the labor out of work. The period will probably go down in history as the parable of the foolish Utopians.

* * *

The foolishness is implicit in the very name of the Blum administration. It was the Popular Front (against Fascism) government. There was nothing French in the idea of a Popular Front. It was Stalin's gift to Hitler long before they signed any formal pact of friendship. Stalin saw that his best chance of overthrowing the established order—as he meant when he said Fascism—was to line up the Communists with the democratic parties. "Boring from within" became fellow-traveling.

In France the ukase from the Kremlin led to the association of Radicals and Communists. Union came easy because of the pressures exerted by both economic distress and resentment over class government. This ministry, dedicated to the fight against Fascism, took office on June 4, 1936.

M. Blum, who was the Socialist Party leader, is a gifted and well-to-do Frenchman with a passion for the underdog. But he had had no experience in administering a government, let alone in tempering a storm, such as the one that had blown up in France. His program might have been different if he had been able to set the pace in statesmanlike leadership. But his job turned out to be merely the translation into statutes of an accumulated list of resentments and demands. Old favors were wound up. New favors were dished out. And a France that needed a ministry devoted to the national interest accordingly got a ministry concerned only with taking away from one class and giving to another.

Premier Blum even hadn't time to set the stage for the economic recovery which might have supported the dislocation and financed the new dispensation. The cupboard was bare. And private industry hadn't any incentive to furnish either capital or enterprise for filling the cupboard. The source of the trouble was the high franc. France couldn't make ends meet, and business was paralyzed, because the French had to compete in a world dominated by the depreciated pound and the devalued dollar. The high franc made French goods dear to foreigners and foreign goods unbuyable by the French; kept tourists out of France; put up the costs of doing business and so prevented capital from coming out of foreign or domestic hiding; and generally held the country in a state of chronic depression.

It was obviously necessary first to reduce the stature of the franc by devaluation. Only by taking this step could the Popular Front hope to produce the recovery which would support reform. Instead, in deference to the New Deal sophism that reform brings recovery, the Premier started to redivide the shrunken goose of the national income. So the cupboard got emptier, and capital and enterprise simply froze up.

This New Deal in France got under way within a few days of Blum's assumption of office in the so-called Matignon agreement. Under this agreement wages were raised from 7 to 15 per cent. A variety of other labor laws were then rushed onto the statute books, including the 40-hour week. There were no favorites. There wasn't even an attempt to apply the reforms scientifically. In munition works as in the silk factories the workers got their extra pay for less work. In the hotels of Paris the difficulty of getting service on the workers "off day" added discomfort to expense for foreign tourists.

The Germans across the Rhine must have looked on sardonically. This New Deal made their job simpler. Indeed the sight of the Popular Front hoping to beat Fascism by working less must have been a reminder of the spectacle of the boxer who knocked himself out. Germany had endowed labor with dignity, too, but by keeping it on the job, and at a lower hourly rate.

The result of the two disparate policies is seen in the data of what Mr. Willkie calls "making things." An official French report issued in December, 1937, reported that France was producing 25 per cent less than in 1929 and Germany was producing 20 per cent more.

Here lay the economic seeds of the disaster that came in 1940. The great victories won by the workers in Blum's France must sound pretty hollow nowadays. Reform was overdue in France, where elementary privileges such as collective bargaining and paid vacations and better conditions of employment generally were lacking, but the time was ill-chosen. When Premier Blum discarded Adam Smith for Marx he allowed himself to forget this saying of Adam Smith's: "Defense is better than opulence."

The amazing thing is that Blum made no exception for the defense industries from his spate of reformism. Accordingly a paper program which called for 5,000 modern planes when Blum came to power (against Fascism) yielded an average monthly output of 38 in 1937 and 62 in 1938. John Gunther says that in the last six weeks of the Blum Ministry not one plane was manufactured. Maybe, if the planes had been built, France would be holding up her head today. But the only time 5,000 planes meant more than words was when the French woke up to the sound and fury of the German stukas and called upon the rest of the world for those 5,000 planes.

* * *

By that time the author of the Popular Front against Fascism had become copartner with Fascism. Leon Blum and the other leaders of the Popular Front must now know that they played dupes for heroes. Even a dullard can now comprehend the political falseface of the Popular Front. What isn't so easily comprehensible is the economic falseface of the Popular Front. One can't just say that its failure to deliver the goods was due to lack of understanding of the economic process. It goes deeper than that. An ancient vigneron, interviewed by G. H. Archambault in a recent issue of the New York Times, tore the veil away. "We persisted in levelling the nation down, and in imagining that the State would prove an everlasting milch cow," he said. This, in sum, is the indictment (and the warning) offered in Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech of New Deal philosophy.

Foreign Dollar Bonds Default Up to 40 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The war in Europe has brought about so many sudden changes in the economic and financial, as well as the political situation, that any attempt to depict the status of the various bond issues would not only be apt to, but would almost invariably be out of date by the time of its publication, says the annual report of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc.

In view of this situation, the Council considered it preferable to issue this year a briefer report, limited to a discussion of its activities during the year and a recapitulation of the outstanding indebtedness, reserving for a subsequent report the resumption of the fuller description of each bond issue customarily given.

Default About 40 Per Cent

The Council's report shows that as of December 31, 1939, there were outstanding foreign dollar bonds, issued or guaranteed by Governments and their political subdivisions, in the principal amount of $5,553,517,206, of which sum 39.6 per cent are in default.

Of these $5,500,000,000, almost $4,000,000,000 are bonds of National Governments or bonds guaranteed by those governments, about $1,000,000,000 are bonds of States, and $500,000,000 are bonds of municipalities.

Of the $1,610,331,794 Latin American dollar bonds outstanding as of December 31, 1939—77 per cent are issues of National Governments or bonds guaranteed by those governments, and of those bonds more than 75 per cent are in default; 17 per cent are issues of States, Departments, or Provinces, and of those bonds 75 per cent are in default; 17 per cent are issues of States, Departments, or Provinces, and of those bonds 76 per cent are in default; and 6 per cent are issues of Municipalities and all are in default.

Out of the 16 Latin American countries having dollar bonds outstanding, only one—Argentina—has always paid full service on its National bonds. Adjustments have been made on the Provincial and Municipal issues within that country with the exception of Cordoba.

The Dominican Republic adjusted its sinking fund default in 1934, and is meeting full service on its external dollar bonds.

Cuba Pays Interest

While Cuba is in arrears on sinking fund payments on certain issues, that Government is paying full interest on its outstanding bonds, with the exception of those Public Works bonds whose holders have not yet exchanged them under the Readjustment Plan of 1938.

Haiti is continuing to pay full interest on its two issues, but has made only token payments for sinking fund since January 1, 1938.

Uruguay is making full service on its Readjustment and Conversion bonds issued in 1937 in exchange for three National and two Muncipal issues, only the unexchanged portions of those issues being in default.

Of the $1,467,767,066 European dollar bonds outstanding as of December 31, 1939—82 per cent are issues of National Governments or bonds guaranteed by those governments, and of those bonds about 57 per cent are in default; 5 per cent are issues of States or Provinces, and of those bonds 91 per cent are in default; and 13 per cent are issues of Municipalities, and of those bonds about 54 per cent are in default.

Part Payments

Of the 19 European countries having dollar bonds outstanding, nine countries—Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania and Norway—have paid full service on their bonds through 1939; three countries—Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary—have paid partial service through the year; three countries—Germany, Poland and Yugoslavia—have made payments (partial in some instances) on a portion of their dollar bonds; and four countries — Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Rumania and Russia—have made no payments for 1939 service.

As to the other five countries having dollar bonds outstanding, full service has been made during 1939 with respect to all issues of bonds of Australia, Japan and Liberia. Service on Chinese bonds has been suspended temporarily on account of exchange shortage caused by the Japanese occupation of large portions of Chinese territory. Canada is paying full service on its national obligations. There are defaults, however, on some issues of Canadian political subdivisions and guaranteed bonds.

Anaconda Earnings Jump To $2.02 for Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Mining Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $17,549,546, equal to $2.02 a share on the capital stock. In addition there was a sum of $486,460 representing equity in the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries not consolidated.

For the first half last year net income, excluding equity for undistributed earnings of subsidiaries not consolidated, amounted to $7,170,336, or 83 cents a share.

Competition of British Orders Stops Progress on Navy Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—A high Navy official's statement that "progress has stopped" on procurement of ship materials, partly because industry has found business with the British more profitable, was made public by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The statement, by Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, was contained in testimony on a $5,008,000,000 defense appropriation. The committee released the testimony subsequent to its approval of the bill yesterday.

The Admiral, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, was quoted as saying that "I thought possibly this committee would be interested in knowing the facts and that progress has stopped on the procurement of materials that go into ships."

Admiral's Testimony

"The Navy had no trouble whatever," he continued, "until business picked up and the Army, having increased appropriations, began to buy guns without the operation of the Vinson-Trammell Act (limiting profits). This and the foreign nations' and other government departments' buying without the operation of the Vinson-Trammel Act has caused business from the Navy to be unattractive."

Asked whether companies were diverting their capacities to other purposes, Admiral Furlong replied:

"They are being used for other purposes. For instance, there's a long list of requests from the British purchasing commission and naturally they will go ahead and do the work that will not bind them by profit limitations."

The Admiral said the United States Steel Corporation "is a company that was going to put in about $4,000,000 in a steel plant where they have had a previous steel plant, and we have to have that steel if we are going to carry out the program."

"Now they are willing to take contracts," he continued, "quite willing to take a contract, but they do not want to spend $4,000,000 and then be taxed over a long period of years, as long as that mill is there, whereas it ought to be amortized in about 5 years, because they are just putting it up for the government's special need and for no future business that they can foresee."

Excess Profits

Although legislation designed to relax excess profits provisions of present law and to permit five-year amortization of plant construction as far as taxes go was still in committee in the House, Admiral Furlong said he wished to "get the aid of the members" of the Senate committee "to assist in expediting the passage of the bill before the Ways and Means Committee."

His testimony led to talk in the committee of using a "universal tax" and other "force" to compel manufacturers to accept naval contracts, the record of the hearings disclosed.

Int'l Nickel Earns $1.17; Urges More Dollar Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—An appeal to U. S. shareholders to visit Canada and help provide dollar exchange the Dominion needs for its war efforts accompanied the half-year report of the International Nickel Co., Limited, of Canada.

The company produces about 85 per cent of the world's nickel and large amounts of copper and other metals from its Canadian mines. An analysis in 1938 showed nearly half of its 91,000 stockholders were residents of the United States.

"Canada is currently buying more U. S. products than any other country and the volume of these purchases will increase as the war progresses," said a message signed by Robert C. Stanley, Chairman and President.

For the six months ended June 30, the company reported a net profit of $18,060,293, equal to $1.17 a share on the common stock, compared with $17,773,438, or $1.15 a share, in the like period of 1939.

Provision for income and franchise taxes in the half-year amounted to $9,246,823, or 63 cents a share on the common, against $4,437,245, or 30 cents a share, in the first six months of 1939.

For three months ended June 30, net profit was $8,240,179, equal to 53 cents a share, compared with $8,226,177, or 53 cents a share, in the June quarter of 1939.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

Right *now* is a good time to settle two things

With winter only a matter of weeks away, it is high time to give thought to how and with what you will heat your home during the coming season of cold. Summer offers an opportunity to make necessary changes in heating equipment without discomfort, and summer fuel prices are lowest.

IS YOUR HEATING PLANT READY FOR WINTER?

If you found your heating plant inadequate, inefficient, or otherwise unsatisfactory last winter, it would be a good idea to have it looked at by a qualified heating expert, and follow the course he recommends. Your equipment may require modernizing. Many heating experts advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

HAVE YOU PROFITED BY SUMMER FUEL PRICES?

Many fuel dealers are currently advertising special summer prices in The Christian Science Monitor. Not only are prevailing summer prices lowest, but many dealers in coal, coke, and fuel oil are offering special payment plans, making it easy for you to have your winter's supply put in at today's money-saving prices.

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 230,000
Previous day's sales 129,650
1940 volume to date 138,498,745
1939 volume to date 137,094,302

Steel, Motor Shares Lead Mild Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Leading stocks tilted forward fractions to 2 points or so in today's market without any particular news from the war to inspire a rally.

Dealings quickened somewhat in the forenoon but dwindled later. Near the final hour, extreme gains were reduced. Transfers were at the rate of about 230,000 shares.

The better action of the list, brokers said, was due partly to the fact offerings yesterday dried up to the smallest in 24 years. This, it was added, brought in modest bidding on the theory a comeback might be in the offing.

Many speculative contingents, however, continued to stand aloof because of the thought that the recent lull in German bombings of England might be a prelude to a gigantic Hitler smash. Business prospects still were considered the main bullish factor.

Among stocks attracting support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, International Paper preferred, American Can, Anaconda, du Pont, American Telephone and Texas Corporation.

Followers of copper company shares were encouraged by the move of custom smelters in raising their quotation for the red metal to 11 cents a pound from 10⅞ cents posted Monday. The latest price equaled that of leading producers. Copper sales have been pointing upward in the past several weeks as inquiries from utility, building and munitions sources broadened.

Ahead in the curb were Humble Oil, Brewster Aero, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, Pennroad and United Wall Paper.

Rail Bonds Lead Rise

The bond market cast off recent indecision today and ran up gains of fractions to more than 2 points, principally in the rail division.

Sharing the market spotlight with the carriers were foreign dollar bonds. Australian and Canadian issues advanced 1 to more than 2 points.

German Government issues, down fractions, were the chief holdouts in a generally improved foreign list. Norway 4½s jumped more than 5 points and Canada 5s added around 2. Loans of Argentina and Italy also improved.

Corporate gainers included Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, N. Y. Central 5s, International Telephone 5s and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58.

Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s and Erie 5s of '75 countered the main trend with small losses.

Bulk of changes among U. S. Governments was to the topside, some rising around ¼ points.

Wheat Futures Firm In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Wheat futures exhibited a firm tone today and the advances continued throughout the session. Mill buying, short covering and the strength displayed at Minneapolis were factors contributing to the rise. The May future advanced as much as two cents a bushel.

News of the war on England failed to act as a market factor. Reports of renewed air raids attracted little attention.

July Milk Price Seen Disappointing to Farmers

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—Lyman F. Rogers, acting chairman of the Dairy Farmers' Union termed the July milk price of $1.68 per hundredweight a "keen disappointment" to farmers.

In a statement, Mr. Rogers said the "price clearly proves the need for further amendment to the federal-state marketing order" and added "farmers are entitled to receive at least the cost of production for their milk."

The union, claims 22,000 members in New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont.

Admitting the July price "is an improvement" over last year's July figure, Mr. Rogers also called for elimination of "the so-called racket payment by which dealers and phony co-operatives drain thousands of dollars from farmers' pockets."

The union is seeking a blended price schedule of $2.29 per hundredweight for August milk, $2.46 for September and $2.54 for October.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The securities market scored new gains today. Interest in government bonds revived after a sleepy opening and gains ranging to ¼ point were posted. Substantial advances spotted the Kaffir list and coppers further improved. Selective buying kept industrial leaders on a steady course. Domestic rails fell behind as traders considered the possibility of air raid damage. Japanese and Egyptian bonds improved.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 1 point higher to 4 lower today. Trade calling, commmission house and local demand offset professional selling and hedging.

L. & N. Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $3,572,580, equal to $3.05 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,372,551, or $1.17 a share in the first half of 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55⅛	55⅛	A'g 16
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46¼	46¼	A'g 13
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	8	18	17½	18	A'g 13
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	14	13	13	A'g 13
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅞
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅞	½	⅞	A'g 12
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 19
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	9	8¼	9	+1⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13	13½	+ ⅞
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1⅝e)	6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1⅝e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149½	149½	149½	A'g 16
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
9⅞	4½	Allied Stores	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	A'g 15
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1⅝e)	1	29½	29½	29½	A'g 19
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 17
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43⅜	43	43	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅞
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	54⅛	53¼	54⅛	A'g 19
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 16
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	A'g 16
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	1	2	2	2	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	9	94½	93½	94½	+1½
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	A'g 17
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	14	23½	23½	23½	+1½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅝
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	4	18	18	18	A'g 17
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	121½	121½	121½	A'g 19
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 19
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	5	4⅞	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 16
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	3	3	A'g 13
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	A'g 16
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	21⅛	20¾	20¾	A'g 16
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	12	3⅛	3	3	
13	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	13	13	13	
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	52	51	51	A'g 14
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 19
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 17
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90½	90½	90½	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	3	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	— ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf(2.81k)	1	42	42	42	A'g 15
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	5	6	6	6	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	5	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	8½	8½	8½	A'g 16
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 19
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1⅛e)	2	35½	35½	35½	+1½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	135½	135½	135½	—1
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	A'g 15
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	5	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13	13	13	A'g 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
93	70⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	70½	70½	70½	— ⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	7	160	159¼	159½	+1¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	74	74	74	+ ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 16
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	37	37	37	+1
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (33⅓k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	29	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 14
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 14
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	•1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	38	38	38	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 19
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅛	5	5	
80	65½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	(5½	(5½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(1⅓k)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 13
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	6	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48	48	48	A'g 16
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	3	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 19
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	•4	21½	21	21½	+ ½
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
9⅛	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 14
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	10	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Aviation Corp	74	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	7	14½	14	14⅜	+ ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 15
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27	27	27	+ ¾
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	A'g 14
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	A'g 16
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	4	8	7½	7½	— ½
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	6	29½	28½	29½	+1½
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	3	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
56¾	49¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28½	28½	28½	A'g 16
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	51	76¾	75	76⅜	+2
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	118½	118	118½	A'g 19
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	20½	20½	20½	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17	17	17	
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	6	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 14
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	12	16⅞	16	16⅞	+1
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 13
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	A'g 12
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	10	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅞
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	A'g 15
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 14
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	17	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	13	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	+ ½
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	A'g 17
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1⅜e)	3	21	20¾	21	+1
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	5	5	5	
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	A'g 17
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	5	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 16
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 17
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 13
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅛	7	7	A'g 16
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 16

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 19
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14	14	14	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	64	3½	3	3½	+ ⅝
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	4	27½	27½	27½	+1½
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	A'g 19
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	48	48	48	
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ¾
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	9	28	27	28	+1
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅛	17	17	A'g 15
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 14
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	11	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¾
33⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	4	3⅞	4	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 17
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	5	22	22	22	— ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	20	37¾	36¼	37¾	+1⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
47⅜	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1½	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7½	7½	7½	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 19
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
35⅞	23¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 12
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 13
⅜	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10	10	10	A'g 15
6⅜	2⅜	Childs Co	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	31	71	70⅜	70⅝	+1
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	30¾	30¼	30¼	A'g 17
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32½	32½	32½	
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	6	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	104	104	104	A'g 17
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	4	11⅛	10¾	11	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	A'g 19
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+1
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15	15	15	A'g 14
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	4	20	20	20	+ ¾
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	19½	19½	19½	A'g 17
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
93½	67⅛	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	A'g 14
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	78	78	78	A'g 15
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	
108⅛	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	37½	37	37½	+ ½
113	97	Com Tow pf(4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	A'g 16
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	1	9	9	9	A'g 19
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	56	55	55	—2¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	5	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 14
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 13
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	8	20¾	20	20¾	+1⅛
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 15
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (15e)	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
32⅞	20	Cons Edison (2)	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅛	106	106	
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅜	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 14
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 14
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13⅝	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 17
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	5	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1⅛e)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	A'g 19
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	5½	5¼	5¼	A'g 16
40⅜	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35	34½	34½	— ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	7	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	2	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	3	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	52½	52	52	A'g 16
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	48¾	48	48¾	+ ¼
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5	5	5	A'g 17
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	A'g 13
24¼	13	Crane Co	9	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¾
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23	23	23	A'g 17
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 12
38⅞	18⅜	Cr

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

World Grain Traffic Shows Sharp Decline

CHICAGO (*AP*)—Curtailment of world traffic in grain as a result of the war is reflected in the fact that the past week's shipments of 6,696,000 bushels, though larger than the previous week, were about 4,000,000 less than a year ago. These figures were compiled by Broomhall, British trade authority.

Almost two thirds of this volume was destined for Great Britain. Only 1,685,000 bushels were destined for non-European countries. Reshipments of Australian wheat from U. S. Atlantic ports totaled 316,000 bushels, making a total of 1,872,000 cleared so far in this manner. Australia cleared 1,150,000 bushels the corresponding week last year but figures on shipments from that country have not been reported since the war began.

Since July 1 world wheat and flour shipments have totaled only 47,332,000 bushels, exclusive of Australia, compared with 72,167,000 the corresponding period last year when Australian figures were available. Corn shipments totaled 15,443,000 bushels compared with 36,993,000 bushels a year ago and oats shipments 327,000 against 4,033,000. Since July 1 North American wheat and flour exports have totaled 23,367,000 bushels compared with 29,518,000 in the corresponding 1939 period. Corn exports since last November 1, however, are running slightly ahead of a year ago.

The Board of Trade of the United Kingdom reported that during the first six months of the year imports of grain and flour were valued at 53,513,802 pounds sterling compared with 29,518,566 pounds the same period last year.

Domestic visible wheat supply increased 771,000 bushels the past week to 157,343,000 bushels compared with 146,520,000 a year ago. Corn visible decreased 121,000 bushels to 34,905,000 compared with 14,893,000.

Stock Exchange Operating Income Rises in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange reports for the six months ended June 30 an operating loss of only $9,802 compared with a loss of $336,360 in the first half of 1939.

The above figures are before depreciation and do not reflect either the further economies in operating expenses made since the end of June or the effects of the lower volume of transactions on the Exchange in July and August, each of which will have an effect on results for the year as a whole.

The figures do not show receipts of initiation fees, which are credited to capital account and not to operating income. For the first half of 1940, initiation fees received amounted to $104,000, about the same as in the 1939 period, the figure being reported solely to show that there was an improvement in the Exchange's position in the first half of the year.

Operating income was $2,766,755, a gain of $165,393 over the 1939 period, when the figure was $2,601,372. Operating expense was $2,776,567, against $2,937,732 in the first half of last year, a reduction of $161,165. The improvement in operating result was, therefore, $326,558. The figures apply to operation of the New York Stock Exchange and allied organizations, exclusive of charges for depreciation.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '45-43	108.10	108.10	108.10
2	3¼s '46-44	109.5	109.5	109.5
2	4s '54-44	113.13	113.13	113.12
6	2¾s '47-45	108.20	108.18	108.20
1	3s '48-46	110.8	110.8	110.8
1	4¼s '52-47	119.17	119.17	119.17
2	2¾s '51-48	107.25	107.25	107.25
2	2s '50-48	103.10	103.8	103.8
4	2½s '53-49	105.1	105	105
7	2½s '52-50	105.7	105.7	105.7
100	2¼s '53-51	103	103	103
59	2¼s '60-55	107.9	107.6	107.9
56	2¾s '59-56	106.8	106.8	106.8
3	2¾s '65-60	106.3	106.3	106.3

Home Owners Loan

18	1½s '47-45	95⅝	95½	95⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Alleghany cv 5s '44	85¼	85	85
6	Alleghany cv 5s '49	71	71	71
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	45½	45¼	45¼
4	Am I G Chem 5½s '49	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
2	Am T&T 5½s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Arm Del 4s '57	102	102	102
4	Arm Del 4s '65	102	101¾	101¾
14	AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	105	105¼
5	Atl & Birm 4s '33	10½	10½	10½
16	A C Line clt 4s '52	61⅜	61	61
7	A C Line 4½s '64	46	46	46
1	A C Line 5s '65	67	67	67
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	29¼	29¼	29¼
2	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	69	69	69
11	B&O '95 st A	28½	28	28½
2	B&O '98 st C	31½	31½	31½
1	B&O '96 st F	28	28	28
1	B&O cv '60 st	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	B&O 4s '48	66¾	66½	66¾
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113½	113½	113½
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133	133	133
7	Beth Stl 3½s '52	108	107¾	107¾
7	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106	106	106
10	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Beth Stl 3s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	69¼	69¼	69¼
12	Bost & Me 4s '60	68¼	68	68¼
81	Bost & Me 4½s '70	18⅛	17⅞	18
4	Boston&Me 5s '55	73	73	73
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95¾	95¾	2¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	107	107	107
2	Buf R&P '57 st	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4	Can Nor 6½s '46	100	100	100
5	Can Pac 4s perp	50	49½	50
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	50	50	50
8	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	14	13⅜	13⅞
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	79	79	79
12	C & O 3¾s '96 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Chi & Alton 3s '49	11	11	11
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	80⅞	80½	80⅞
6	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98½	98½	98½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '34	123	123	123
3	Chi Gt West 4s '59	26	26	26
1	Chi I & L 6s '47	15½	15½	15½
6	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1	CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2	2	2
1	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	50	50	50
1	CTH&SE inc5s '60	41½	41½	41½
3	Chi&Wind 4½s '62	90½	90⅜	90½
5	Chi&W Ind 4s '52	89	89	89
1	ChildCo 5s '43	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	CinGas&El 3¼s '66	108	107¾	107¾
3	CinUnTerm 3½s '71	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2	CCC&StL gen 4s '98	69	69	69
2	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	79¾	79½	79¾
16	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	74	74	74
8	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	66¾	65⅝	66¾
6	Col&So 4½s '80	24¼	24	24¼
1	Colombia G 5s '52 Ap	104½	104½	104½
1	Colombia G 5s '61	104½	104½	104½
1	Colombia G 5s 1961	105	105	105
20	ComwlthEd cv 3¼s '58	120	120	120
9	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
2	Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108¼	108½
4	Con Edis 3½s '56	106	105½	106
3	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105⅞	105⅞
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '48	106	106	106
1	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104	104	104
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16½	16½	16½
3	Dayton P&L 3s '70	104½	104½	104½
3	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	48¾	48½	47⅞
2	D&RG 4s '36	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
7	Erie rfg 5s '67	11	10¾	11
15	Erie rfg 5s '75	11	11	11
2	Erie gen lien 4s '96	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Fstone T&R 3½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6	6	6
2	Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	⅞	⅞	⅞
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	72¼	72	72¼
2	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	80	80	80
6	Gt Nor Ry 6½s '52	101½	101¼	101¼
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86½	86	86
12	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86¾	86	86¾
18	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	108¾	108½	108¾
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93	93	93
7	Gulf M & N 5½s '50	81	81	81
25	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103½	103½	103½
1	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	125	125	125
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111	110⅝	111
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	40	40	40
5	Ill Cen 4s '51	90	89¼	90
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44	44	44
28	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	37¾	37	37½
1	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	44	44	44
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	39¾	39¾	39¾
5	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105⅜	105½	105½
2	Inland Stl 3s '61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	Intemb R Tr 7s '32	77	77	77
10	Int Hydro El 6s '32	33½	33½	33½
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85½	85½	85½
2	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	46	46	46
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57	57	57
5	Int Paper 6s '55	102	102	102
11	Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	70¼	70¼	70½
15	Int T & T 4½s '52	26¾	26½	26½
9	Int T & T 5s '55	29¼	29¼	29¼
10	Jones & Lau St 4½s '61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Koppers Co 4s '61	105½	105⅛	105½
2	Kresge Found 3s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 A	43½	43½	43½
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	49¼	49¼	49¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	48¼	48¼	48¼
4	Leh&N Imp 4s '65 A	83	83	83
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	50½	50½	50½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	30	30	30
4	Leh ValHTerm 5s '54	37¼	36¾	36¾
1	LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	40	40	40
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	95	95	95
9	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92¾	92½	92¾
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2	Louisv&Nash 4s '57 A	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1	Louisla&Ark 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
9	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102⅜	102½
7	Lou & N 4½s 2003	93¾	93½	93½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+.65	+.26	+.01
Today's close*	122.71	26.57	21.65
Previous close	122.06	26.31	21.64
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86½	86	86½
11	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83?	82⅝	83⅜
2	L & N 3s '80 St L	80⅜	80⅝	80⅝
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	50	50	50
1	McKess&Rob 5½s '50	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103	103	103
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	14	14	14
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23	22⅞	23
1	Mo Pac 5½s '49	1	1	1
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14¼	14¼	14¼
8	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14¼	14¼	14¼

Retail Advertising Shows Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A sharp up-turn in retail linage in newspapers is reported by Advertising Age. Retail linage for the week ended August 10, 1940 aggregated 15,864,276, a gain of 3.3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1939.

Linage in newspapers of these cities for the 32 weeks ending August 10, amounted to 595,977,084, an increase of 1.4 per cent over 1939.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am P Serv pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
Dist&SW Ut $7 pf	1.75	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
Do $6 pf	$1.50	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
So West L & P pf	$1.25	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

Liquidating

Pac Spruce Tim Co	$3	..	Aug. 17	Aug. 16

Irregular

Amer Enka Corp	$2	..	Aug. 17	Aug. 14
Humble O & Ref	62½c	..	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Johns-Manville com	75c	Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 10

Initial

Central National Bank (Chicago, Ill)	50c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 24
Woodward Gov Co	25c	..	Sep. 4	Aug. 20

Extra

Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co, Ltd	2c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 4
Pac Indemnity Co	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Personal Loan & Sav Bk (Chicago, Ill)	75c	..	Sep. 27	Sep. 17

Regular

Agricultural Insur Co (Watertown, NY)	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Ala & Vicksbg RR	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Am Felt 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Amer States Insur Co (Indianap'lis,Ind)	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Callaway Mills	15½c	..	Aug. 20	..
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co, Ltd	4c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 4
Central National Bank (Chicago, Ill)	50c	..	Jan. 10	Aug. 16
Cent Nat Bk (Middletown, Conn)	4% pf ($50)		$1 S	July 31	July 31
Central Steel & Wire Co 6% pf	75c	Q	Sep. 20	Aug. 15
Christiana Secur Do pf	$33.25 $1.75	.. Q	Sep. 16 Sep. 16	Aug. 26 Sep. 20
Denver Nat Bk (Denver, Col)	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Du Pont de Nem	$1.75	..	Sep. 14	Aug. 26
Fam Loan Soc Do $1.50 cum cv pf	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
A	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do $1.50 cv pf B	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Girard Inv&Ins ptc pf	20c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 13
Do 6% pf	15c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 13
Hall Eng Co	25c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 5
Hanley(J) 7% pf	$7½c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Hathaway Mfg	$1.50	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Heilman Bwg	25c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Johns-Manville $7 cum pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Life and Casualty Ins Co of Tenn	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Memphis Nat Gas	15c	..	Sep. 14	Aug. 30
Merchants Fire Ins Co (Denver)	20c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 13
Newport Trust (RI)	$4	S	Sep. 3	Aug. 16
Nor N Y Trust (Watertown, N Y)	50c	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Pacific Indemnity	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Personal Loan & Savings Bk(Chi)	$1.75	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 17
Petrol Oil & Gas	2c	S	Oct. 1	Aug. 14
So West L&P pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Sutherland Paper	30c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Tex-O-Kan Four Mills Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Vicksburg S&Pac Do pf	$2.50	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
	$2.50	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Western Explora	40c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 5
White Villa Grocers	53	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
WoolfBros 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Youngstown Sh&T Do pf	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14

So. Colorado Power Co.

CHICAGO—Operating revenues of Southern Colorado Power Company a unit of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the 12 months ended June 30, 1940, amounted to $2,409,892, as compared with $2,385,640 for the year ended June 30, 1939. Net income, after deductions for all interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense, etc., amounted to $234,595 for the year ended June 30, 1940, compared with $263,462 for the like 1939 period.

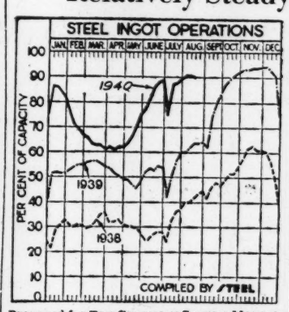
Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	32	32	32
8	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	49	48	49
2	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	31	31	31
1	New Eng T&T5s '52	126½	126½	126½
5	NO Pub Sv 5s '55B	103½	103½	103½
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	30	30	30
16	NYC rfg 2013	55	54¾	54¾
40	NYC 4½s 2013A	49¾	49¼	49⅞
5	NYC 3¾s '46	81¼	81¼	81¼
7	NYCh&StL 6s '41	79¼	70	79¼
5	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
1	NY ChStL 4½s '78	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10	NYNH&H 4½s '67	15¾	15¾	15¾
4	NYNH&H 4s '55	13½	13½	13½
2	NYNH&H 4s '56	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1	Norf Sou 5 '61A	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2	Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
66	Nor Pac 6s 2047	60⅝	59⅝	60
1	NorPac 5s 2047C	52	52	52
2	NorPac 5s 2047 D	52	52	52
1	NorPac 4½s 2047	47¼	47¼	47¼
27	NorPac 4s '97	67	66⅜	67
3	NorPac 3s 2047	43	42⅞	43
5	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5	OhioEd 4s '67	109	109	109
11	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107¼	107½
5	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	105½	105½	105½
1	OtisSteel 4½s '62A	68½	68½	68½
1	PacGas&El 4s '64	112¾	112¾	112¾
3	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	87¾	87¼	87¾
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
1	PenCo 3½s '44D	104	104	104
1	PenCo 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107½	107½	107½
1	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88¾	88¾	88¾
3	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	97	96⅝	97
3	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97	97	97
4	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	88½	88½
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116¼	116¼	116¼
5	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40ct	69¼	69	69
4	Peoria & Pek U5½s'74	107¼	107¼	107¼
6	Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	PCC & StL 5s '63 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Pitt Coke Ch Ir 4½s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Pitt & W Va 4½s '9B	52	52	52
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	52½	52½	52½
7	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	69½	69	69½
1	Porti Gen E 4½s '61	69	69	69
1	PorRiAt 6s '42 stmpd ct	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1	PubSvcNoIll 3½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
8	Readg 4½s '97 A	69	68⅞	69
19	Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	99	98¾	99
5	Republic Stl 4½s '61	99	99	99
7	Republic Stl 4½s '56	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
2	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	59¼	59¼	59¼
2	StLIM&S 4sR&G'33ct	58	58	58
2	St L S F 4s '50 A	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	SAGA Pass 4s '43	63½	63½	63½
1	San Diego G&E 4s '65	101½	101½	101½
1	Seab AL cn 6s '45	4	4	4
1	Sea AL rfg4s'59	3¼	3¼	3¼
6	Shell Un 2¼s '54	96¾	96½	96½
8	Simmons cv 4s '52	101	101	101
4	So Bell T&T 3s'79	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Sou Pac 4½s '68	38½	38½	38½
2	Sou Pac 4½s '81	38	38	38
16	So Pac 4½s '69	38¼	37⅝	38
14	So Pac rfg 4s '55	54	54	54
2	So Pac 3¾s '46	50	50	50
3	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45	44½	44½
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	87½	87½	87½
1	South Ry gen 4s '56	52½	52	52
4	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
18	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105	104¾	104¾
11	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Third Ave 4s '60	56	55¼	55¼
11	Un Pac 4s '47	113	113	113
9	Un Pac 3½s '80	102	101⅝	102
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	U S Steel 2s '48	101	101	101
1	Utah Ltc&Trac 5s '44	101½	101⅜	101⅜
11	Utah P&L 5s '44	101½	101¼	101¼
3	VirginianRy 3¾s '66	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	39	39	39
2	Wabash 2d 5s '39	11½	11½	11½
13	Warren Bros 6s '41	34	33	34
5	Westn Md 4s '52	83½	83½	83½
4	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
4	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	13½	13½	13½
8	Western Un 5s '51	67	67	67
1	Western Un 4½s '50	65½	65½	65½
8	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100¾	100⅜	100¾
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	22	22	22
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	YoungS&Tcv4s'48	13¾	103¼	103¼

Foreign Bonds

11	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60	59¾	60
2	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	59¾	59¾	59¾
3	Argentine 4½s '71	79	78¾	79
2	Argentine 4½s '71	66¾	66⅜	66⅜
5	Australia 5s '55	47	47	47
5	Australia 4½s '56	41	41	41
1	Bavaria 6½s '45	18	18	18
1	Belgium 6s '55	56	56	56
2	Brazil 6½s '26-57	10⅝	11	11
11	Brazil 6½s '27-57	11	10¾	11
3	Canada 5s '52	93	92	93
2	Canada 4s '60	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	Canada 3¼s '61	74½	74½	74⅜
11	Canada 3s '68	72	72	72
1	Canada 3s '67	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
13	Canada 2½s '45	83	83	83
19	Chile MtgBk6s '61 asd	10½	10½	10½
11	Chile MtgBk6s62asd	10½	10½	10½
2	Chile 6s '61 Jan	12½	12½	12½
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb	12½	12½	12½
11	Copenhag 5s '52	26	25⅞	26
1	Cordoba Pr 7s '42	71½	71½	71½
1	Cuba 5½s '53	102	102	102
7	Denmark 6s '42	41⅝	40	41⅝
3	Denmark 4½s '62	35	35	35
15	GerGov 5½s'65	17	16⅜	16⅜
2	Ger Gov 5½s'65unst	12½	12½	12½
4	Ger Govt 7s '49	21⅜	21	21
36	GtConElPJap6½s'50	81	81	81
3	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	30½	30½	30½
13	Italy 7s 1951	49	48⅝	49
1	Japan 6½s '54	83	83	83
1	Medellin Mun 6½s'54	9¾	9¾	9¾
12	Milan City 6½s'52	31⅞	31½	31¾
12	S Sou Wales 5s '58	47	47	47
2	Norway 4½s'58	46½	46½	46½
8	Norway 4½s '65	46½	46	46½
5	Norway 4s '63	46	45½	46
4	Orient Dev 5½s'58	52	52	52
11	Peru 1st 6s '60	6⅛	6	6⅛
2	Queensld 5s '41	79¼	79¼	79¼
2	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	97	97	97
2	Rome 6½s '52	34¼	34¼	34¼
2	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	37¼	35¾	37¼
5	Tokyo El Li 5s '53	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
6	Urug a-j 3¾s&4s&4½s '78	41½	41	41½
10	Urug 3½s '84	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Urug cv3¾s&4s&4½s '78	38⅛	38⅛	38½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 1,792,000; previous day, 1,934,550; week ago, 5,107,950; year ago, 4,930,150; two years ago, 5,121,450; Jan. 1 to date, 991,235,975; year ago, 1,032,822,600; two years ago, 1,135,706,330.

Steel Operations Relatively Steady



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Steel ingot operations for the week ended Aug. 17 were

Willkie Says Any Sacrifice to Avoid War

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 20 (AP)—Welcomed home as "a Rush County farmer," Wendell L. Willkie told a crowd in City Memorial Park here yesterday that he was ready to make any "personal sacrifice" to keep the United States out of war and "to preserve at all hazards the kind of life we have here in Rush County."

"While bombs are raining down on England today," he said, "I feel an overwhelming sense of humility that I have been called to a position of leadership in one of the most critical periods of world history. . . . People who live and think as we do are being destroyed in their way of life."

The Republican presidential nominee was introduced as "a Rush County farmer" by Ernest B. Thomas, who was President of the School Board when Mrs. Willkie was graduated from the local high school in 1908. Twelve members of Mrs. Willkie's class were in the audience.

Mr. Willkie, who earlier in the day had taken newspapermen on a tour of his five near-by farms, replied to the introduction:

"I want to correct one error at once. I am a purely conversational farmer. I have never done a stroke of work on a Rush County farm, and I hope I never have to. I merely do the talking.

"I came back to the soil of Rush County, back to the people I know, to get renewed strength to fight for those principles in which I deeply believe and in which you believe."

The nominee was accompanied to the reception by Mrs. Willkie, their son Philip and Mrs. Willkie's mother, Mrs. Cora Wilk. The two women took a bow, and then someone in the crowd shouted, "We want Philip." He came forward and stood by his mother.

Mr. Willkie joined the audience in singing "God Bless America" and "Back Home in Indiana."

The tour of Mr. Willkie's 1,400 Rush County acres lasted two and a half hours. He voiced pride in his holdings, said he was delighted with the progress of his crops, and mentioned that he was doing everything possible to conserve and increase the trees on his land. He stopped briefly at a tract of virgin timber, which he said was the only one still standing in the county. He said that he would buy the land if he could, but he added with a grin:

"I won't be in a position to buy it for eight years now."

Another Recruit

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20 (AP)—Robert L. Vann, Negro leader and publisher who backed President Roosevelt in the campaigns of 1932 and 1936, threw his support today to Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for the Presidency.

He wrote in his weekly newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, that the President was a "far different man today" than in 1932 and 1936 and charged Mr. Roosevelt was willing to "frighten" the people into believing this country will be at war by Christmas unless he is re-elected.

Thomas Is Willing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, who in his acceptance speech on Saturday challenged President Roosevelt to public debate, today has a like challenge from Norman Thomas, Socialist banner carrier, who telegraphed to Mr. Willkie applauding his wish to revive the Lincoln-Douglas debate traditions.

"In principle your position and the President's on vital issues is the same," Mr. Thomas said in his telegram. "My position on peacetime conscription and economic policy is very different and emphatically worth public discussion.

"Whether or not the President wishes to join us, the national interest can be served by a meeting between you and me."

Mr. Thomas told reporters he had debated with Mr. Willkie on government ownership of public utilities a year and a half ago. The Socialist presidential candidate is now conducting an up-state campaign tour.

Democrats Air Line of Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The picture which Democratic leaders will attempt to draw of Wendell L. Willkie in the presidential campaign ahead was sketched in by party speakers Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and National Chairman Edward J. Flynn last night.

Mr. Willkie, in a dictated statement, promptly declared the Ickes' speech unworthy of reply.

The series of newspapers coming out for Mr. Willkie continued to grow. Most recent accessions are the Chicago Daily News, notable because its publisher, Col. Frank Knox is a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet; the Baltimore Sun, which is generally Democratic but which supported no candidate in 1936; and the Cleveland Plain Dealer which breaks a 100-year tradition of supporting Democratic candidates.

In Washington, outside of the struggle for votes next November, the political interest centered on whether the Republican candidate can succeed in controlling his party in Congress, in support of foreign and domestic positions which he took in his acceptance speech.

Up Against Isolationists

It would be a notable victory for him if Republicans who have been opposing conscription, for example, should swing over to support the Burke-Wadsworth bill now pending in the Senate; or if his emphasis on the need of aid to Great Britain should carry Republican support in Congress to the sale or exchange of U. S. destroyers.

Groups advocating further aid to England are hopeful that his nonpartisan position will have an immediate effect. But Republican isolationist groups are strong and it will take all Mr. Willkie's force of character to upset them.

Strategy Against Willkie

The picture New Deal leaders hope to paint of Mr. Willkie follows advance forecasts and was indicated when the Republicans nominated a businessman at Philadelphia. The picture is that of a public utility magnate, a Wall Street bank director, a representative of the money-interest. Republicans neatly blanketed the Ickes' attack in many newspapers by preceding it with an attack on Mr. Ickes himself by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut in the Senate, and by the quick repudiation from Rushville, Ind., by Mr. Willkie. It was widely heard, however, over the radio and rang presidency of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, public utility holding company. In characteristic vein, Mr. Ickes pointed to him as "the simple, barefoot Wall Street lawyer."

In sending a message to Republican Chairman Joseph W. Martin here, calling the Ickes speech "unworthy of answering," Mr. Willkie said he was "astonished that the President of the United States would authorize such a speech" and branded three of its statements as "plain and simple falsehoods."

These were (1) that he is, or ever was, a member of Tammany Hall; (2) that he ever approved of the activities of Samuel Insull, and (3) that he has "any business connections of any kind today."

Praises Four Points

Mr. Ickes praised Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech on four points: His denunciation of intolerance; his declaration that the United States would be affected by the loss of the British fleet, and support of the President's desire to aid the peoples resisting Hitler; his recognition of the incompatibility of the Nazi way of life and the American way; and, finally, for "standing with the President for some form of selective service. The Willkie statement, followed by the Ickes' comment, apparently moves these great matters out of the 1940 presidential election.

Mr. Ickes assailed as "contemptible" Mr. Willkie's charge that the President had appeared to be deliberately leading the country into war and unscrupulously misleading other nations.

Most of the Ickes speech, however, dealt with domestic issues. Professing to welcome Mr. Willkie's acceptance of certain New Deal measures, he professed to wonder how Republican Members of Congress would feel who were asserted to have fought them. Excerpts from the Ickes speech follow:

"Barely a year ago Mr. Willkie himself was denying that the Administration's plans for mobilizing power resources in the interest of defense were in any way justified. . . . All through this period he was doing his very able best to prevent the most dynamic and hopeful project of the whole New Deal—the Tennessee Valley Authority—from functioning."

Took Up Utility Duties

"It was in 1929 that Mr. Willkie went to New York to give his services exclusively to a giant utility holding company which was just being formed by Wall Street promoters to control local operating systems in 11 different states . . . the record that he has made as a private utility magnate stands in all its unashamed opposition to the public interest."

"One cannot challenge the President of the United States to go about the country barnstorming after the pre-radio fashion of the past century without laying himself open to the charge that he is indulging in cheap bravado . . the President cannot adjourn the Battle of Britain in order to ride the circuit with Mr. Willkie."

"If Mr. Willkie is so eager for a debate in order to hold his audience I suggest that he challenge his running mate, Senator McNary, with whom he is at greater variance on domestic and foreign issues than his speech of acceptance shows him to be with the President."

"The country knows him as a holding company executive. The opportunity that he has given to free enterprise has consisted in cutting the threads of small independent power companies."

Charging that Mr. Willkie had gone to Elwood for "protective coloration," Mr. Ickes said, "after all, one cannot give a front porch speech from the tenth floor of 1010 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where Mr. Willkie actually lives."

He repeated the charge, repudiated later last night by Mr. Willkie at Rushville, that in 1929 "he lost no time in becoming a member of the Tammany organization. He joined in 1930 and has not resigned to this day. . . . Mr. Willkie fought in the ranks of Tammany Hall which sought the defeat of Fiorello La Guardia."

Mr. Ickes read a purported quotation from a speech of Mr. Willkie's before the Economic Club of New York in which he allegedly referred to Samuel Insull, public utilities magnate, as a "forceful, dynamic and attractive figure."

Bridges Replies

Senator Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, replied to Mr. Ickes today declaring the New Deal is "nothing but an American form of Naziism" and that Mr. Ickes "is a Hitler in short pants." Senator Bridges had previously been designated by Mr. Willkie as the man to "polish off" Mr. Ickes, but his telegram to Mr. Martin last night countermanded the proposed radio rebuttal.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

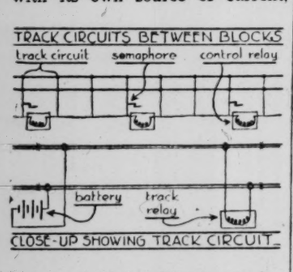
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Railroad Block Signals Work?

The automatic block signals which operate the colored signal lights and semaphores along the railroad lines are based on track circuits. There are usually several circuits between the signals, each with its own source of current,



because of the difficulty in carrying the current over long stretches of track.

In each track circuit, the current flows from the source (either a battery or local power source) along one rail, across through a relay or electromagnetic switch to the other rail, and finally back to the source, completing the circuit.

When a train enters the track circuit, the wheels and axles act as a shunt or short circuit between the rails, shunting the current away from the coils of the track relay. When the current ceases to flow through the relay, it releases and opens a set of electric contacts. This cuts off the current from a control relay in the semaphore.

The control relay, in turn, cuts out an electromagnet which is holding the semaphore arm in the vertical or "clear" indication, allowing the arm to drop by gravity to the horizontal or "stop" indication.

As the last wheels of the train leave one block, this restores the flow of current in the control relay circuit in the block just passed, but with the direction of the current flow reversed. This causes an electric motor to raise the semaphore arm to the 45° angle or "approach" indication. When the train is in the third block, the one just cleared signals "approach" and the one back of that moves up to "clear."

Incidentally, railroad men use the term "approach" for the yellow or caution signal, because it indicates the approach to a red or "stop" signal.

For the further protection of trains, the track circuits are so arranged that if a rail should break, the circuit is broken and the semaphore drops immediately to "stop." Also, where a track branches off the main track, provision is made that if the switch at the junction becomes opened a quarter of an inch or more, this also opens the circuit and swings the semaphore arm down to the "stop" indication.—W. P. Keasbey.

Party Fun

New Domino Game

For a crowd, have several sets of dominoes. Lay a number of them in front of each player, with their spots down. The first player takes one up and starts the game. If the added number of the two ends of his domino is divisible by 5, he can keep it in his pile. If not, he lays it in the center of the table.

The next player then takes up one of his dominoes. If it is not divisible by 5, he can see if his sum added to that of the domino in the center of the table will divide by 5; and if so, he may keep both dominoes. Sometimes the player will find several dominoes in the center of the table, and he can then add to his pile if he can make up the total sum to be a multiple of 5.

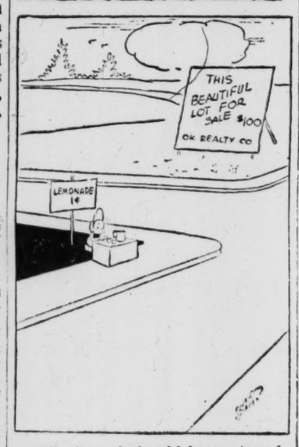
At the end of the game, when all dominoes have been turned, each player adds all the spots on his whole collection of dominoes; and the highest number wins. This is fun, and very educational as well, for young mathematicians.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. An old street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on which every house is at least 150 years old and carefully restored.
2. A lake in northwestern Canada.
3. Columbus, Ohio.
4. A Mexican dish made of crushed Indian corn, seasoned with meat and red pepper, wrapped in corn husks, and cooked by steam.
5. A footbridge in the Public Garden, Boston, Massachusetts.
6. Great Britain and the United States; ended by Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.
7. A ring-shaped coral island nearly enclosing a lagoon; common in the Pacific.
8. The home which Calvin Coolidge purchased in Northampton, Massachusetts, after he returned from the White House.
9. New York's newest airport, in the borough of Queens, on Long Island.
10. A lagoon in East Prussia.

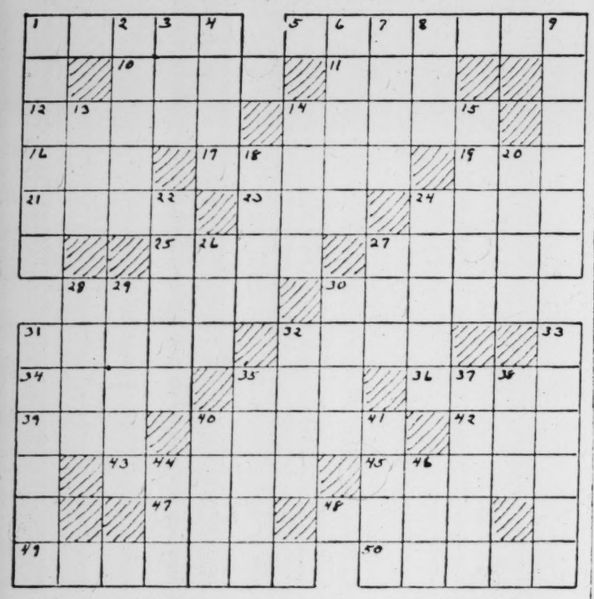
Little Chauncey



"Perhaps I should have stayed back there in the high rent district after all."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is most remote known planet of solar system?
5—Reykjavik is capital of what place?
10—What river do you associate with Cleopatra?
11—Simple lyric is what?
12—Where is Moosehead Lake?
14—Who made the brazen serpent?
16—One who takes affirmative side is what?
17—Who is Ford's wife in opera "Falstaff"?
19—What wood is used to make baseball bats?
21—What is first name of author of "So Big"?
23—Tannin is used in making what?
24—What word concludes a prayer?
25—Who was 11th President of U. S.?
27—Who wrote of Eva and Topsy?
28—Rasselas, an imaginary prince, was confined in what valley?
30—Where was "Falstaff" first produced?
31—The Australian cattle dog is called what?
32—What gazelle is found from Persia to North Africa?
34—What is a department of northwestern France?
35—Wha is crossed in certain poem by Tennyson?
36—What is a city of Texas?
39—Fish eggs are called what?
40—What is a river of Rumania?
42—What suffix forms agent nouns?
43—What is largest of Kuril Islands?
45—Who is a character in "Mr. Pim Passes By"?
47—Weapon of offense or defense is what?
48—What is colewort?
49—What bay is on southeastern coast of Alaska?
50—What is Harpagon in Moliere's "L'Avare"?

Down

1—Who is Mistress Overdone's servant in "Measure for Measure"?
2—What is a city of South Carolina?
3—What do you get from cassiterite?
4—The maire is a species of what?
6—What did Seth Thomas manufacture (sing.)?
7—"Usefulness comes by labor, wit by ——."
8—What solution is obtained by lixiviation?
9—Who escaped pursuit by being transformed into a laurel tree?
13—Who was ancestor of Ardites?
14—What animal has partially webbed feet and somewhat bushy tail?
15—Navigators Islands are now called what?
18—What flower do you associate with France?
20—What is past participle of "sew"?
22—What fruit was inscribed "for the fairest"?
24—What mythical king was metamorphosed into a lofty mountain?
26—How would a poet write "open"?
27—What is Falstaff's title in opera of that name?
28—Who is Beatrice's cousin in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
29—Female arna is what?
30—In Hood's poem, when did sun come peeping in?
31—Who wrote "Thunder on the Left"?
32—Who was a Roman philosopher and patriot?
33—Who is a character in Shakespeare's "King John"?
35—Rangoon is capital of what place?
37—What trees are plentiful in Maine?
38—Where does Old Glory fly (abbr.)?
40——— Arthur is a city of Texas.
41—Who was ancestor of all mankind?
44—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
46—What river of Asia flows to Lake Balkhash?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pages From the Monitor Camera Club's Album

Left: The kitten sitting so nonchalantly in its precarious position was snapped by Priscilla Pennell, New York City. Lower center: Mrs. Ruby M. Watts, Eugene, Ore., submitted this portrayal of a happy youngster. Upper right: "I don't want my picture taken!" was the title of this photograph received from June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

Geographical Oddities

Seattle to Nome

Nome, Alaska, the westernmost city of continental North America, is perhaps thought of merely as north of Seattle. Nevertheless, a ship going to Nome from Seattle must travel nearly twice as far west as it does north!

In fact Nome is so far west of the whole Pacific Coast that if an aviator were to take off from Nome and fly straight south, he'd pass through the Hawaiian Islands about 600 miles west of Honolulu! And if the flight were continued southward into Antarctica, the aircraft would miss the east coast of New Zealand by only a few hundred miles.

Where Would You Find—

1. Elfreth's Alley?
2. Great Slave Lake?
3. Ohio State University?
4. A tamale?
5. The shortest suspension bridge?
6. The two countries involved in the War of 1812?
7. An atoll?
8. The Beeches?
9. La Guardia Field?
10. Frisches Haff?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Quotation

"THAT which is past and gone is irrevocable; wise men have enough to do with things present and to come."—BACON.

Odds and Ends

Popular Potato

Leaving out the Orient, one-fourth of the world's food consists of potatoes.

Common Butter

In a recent New York survey butter was the only food product found in every home.

Tiniest Tube

The smallest metal tube yet made is 26-10,000th of an inch in diameter, with inner bore of 7-10,000ths.

African Copper

Southern Africa has copper deposits so large that they may be the world's greatest.

Canal Zone Inhabitants

The Panama Canal Zone has a population of 51,830 by preliminary census report.

In Lighter Vein

Comparisons

Three little boys were boasting of the abilities of their respective fathers.

Said one: "My father's a musician, and when he composes a song, he gets five dollars for it."

"That's nothing," said the second. "My father's an author, and when he writes an article, he gets ten dollars for it."

"Well," said the third boy, "my father's a minister, and when he preaches a sermon, it takes six men to carry the money up to him."

It Was!

A certain actor, who walked across the stage in a street scene of a third-rate drama, was fond of telling his friends what he would accomplish when he had a speaking part. No matter how small it was, he would show them some real acting.

Eventually his opportunity came. He was booked for a coming production. He was to appear in one of the scenes and say two words: "It is."

For three weeks he rehearsed nightly before his mirror, trying all sorts of gestures, expressions, tones, until he felt perfect.

The eventful night arrived when the curtain was to rise on the new play for the first time, and the actor impatiently waited his cue. It came. "And so this is the end?"

With his best tragedian air he stalked to the center of the stage, and in a voice of thunder cried: "Is it?"—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Both Puzzled

The handwriting of Horace Greeley, the famous editor, was dreaded by all who were called upon to decipher it, for it was extremely illegible. It has been humorously reported that once some of Greeley's reporters inked the feet of a chicken and had it walk around over a sheet of paper, and that when the results were presented to the great editor's favorite compositor, the good man readily set the matter up in type. Of course, this is an exaggeration, but the following is said to be true:

One day Mr. Greeley sent a note to another editor in the same city, but the other man could not understand it, and sent it back. Greeley thought it was a reply, but being unable to read it, remarked to the messenger boy who had delivered it, "What in the world does that fellow mean?"

"That," replied the messenger, "is exactly what the other man said."

The Sculptor's Advice

"How do you create such beautiful things?"

"Very easily, my dear lady. All you have to do is to take a block of marble and chip off everything you do not want."—Children's Newspaper.

Beauty Shared

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A woman here who has a large and lovely garden of flowers and shrubs, has opened it to any passing strangers or neighbors who love beauty. She says, "The nice thing about beauty is that it can give pleasure to many as well as to a few. My garden expands and grows in this way, because it lives on and increases in the heart of those who share it."

She has placed benches and chairs about; and at the gateway has a small sign, reading: **Welcome: open to all who care to stop and enjoy the flowers.**

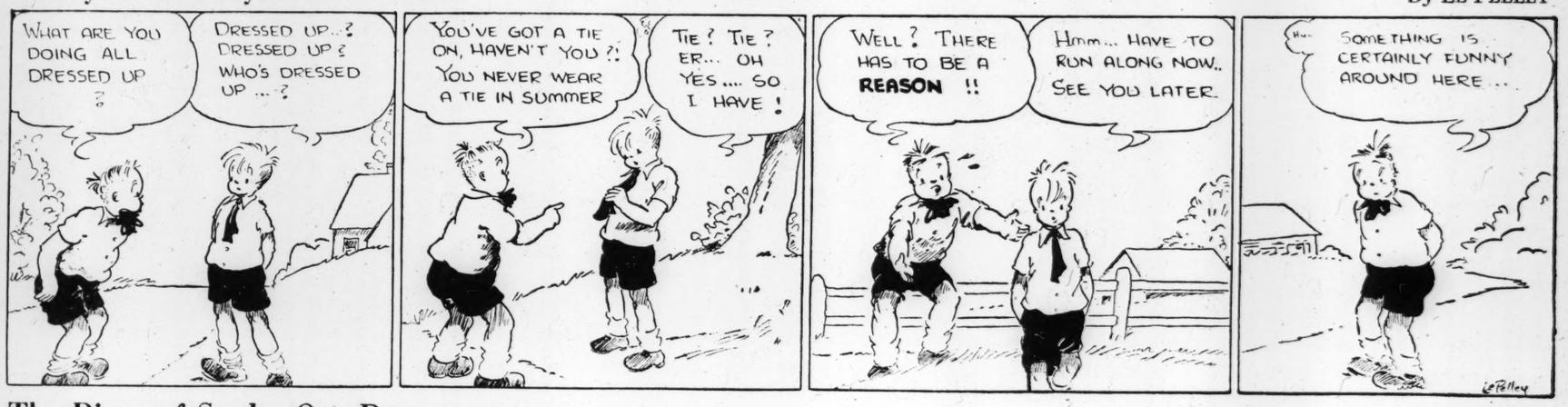
She says that all who come are orderly and appreciative and that no papers or other materials are strewn about.

A Verse for Today . . .

O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain; O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God.—ISA. 40:9.

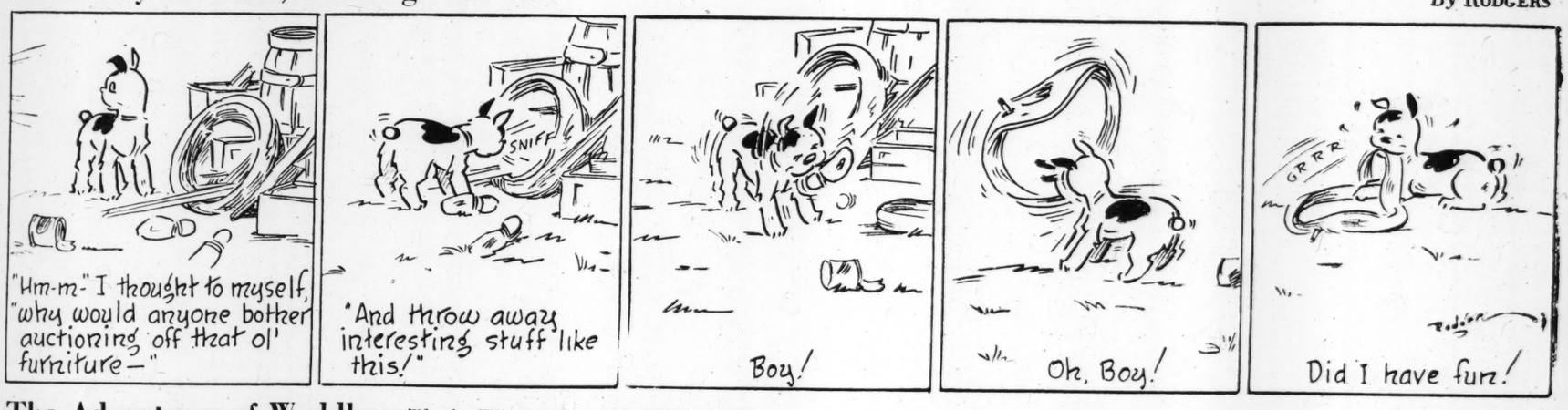
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Formal?*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT ARE YOU DOING ALL DRESSED UP ?
DRESSED UP...? DRESSED UP ? WHO'S DRESSED UP ...?
YOU'VE GOT A TIE ON, HAVEN'T YOU ?! YOU NEVER WEAR A TIE IN SUMMER
TIE ? TIE ? ER... OH YES.... SO I HAVE !
WELL ? THERE HAS TO BE A REASON !!
Hmm... HAVE TO RUN ALONG NOW.. SEE YOU LATER.
Hm... SOMETHING IS CERTAINLY FUNNY AROUND HERE ...
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More Fun*

By RODGERS


"Hm-m-" I thought to myself, "why would anyone bother auctioning off that ol' furniture—"
SNIFF
"And throw away interesting stuff like this!"
Boy!
Oh, Boy!
GRRR
Did I have fun!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That's What They All Want to Know*

By THE HAGERS

THIS CAVE GREAT SECRETS MAY CONTAIN, AND HISTORY'S MISSING LINKS EXPLAIN."
PROFESSOR WIDGEON'S NEW FLASHLIGHT EXPLORED THE WALLS FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
HE TRIPPED; I HEARD THE FLASHLIGHT DROP. WE BOTH CAME TO A SUDDEN STOP.
FROM SOMEWHERE IN THAT ROCKY HALL, "WHO'S THERE?" WE HEARD A STERN VOICE CALL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lines of Least Disturbance

War always disrupts myriad human relationships. Even the preparation for defense such as is proceeding in the United States today, is bound to disturb a great many of them, such as family ties and peacetime occupations.

Yet good national policy demands that every effort be made and most intelligent methods be used to mobilize the manpower and protective resources of the country with the least dislocation possible. This is necessary in the first place simply as efficient defense. Productive plants run most smoothly with as many as can be spared of their regular workers. Attention is necessary in the second place to hold family units together as much as possible in order to prevent suffering and to keep up morale.

These considerations are among the strongest arguments for the adoption of selective military service—call it conscription, if you will. They apply to training and preparation as truly as if the United States were engaged in war.

The ordering into service of the National Guard, just voted by the Senate, is a natural and proper step in national alertness. Yet even it illustrates in a measure some of the drawbacks of a general reliance on voluntary-enlistment methods of recruiting. The men in the National Guard volunteered for that service. Now many of them are needed also in the occupations and organizations in which they are employed. Others must be allowed to drop out because they have dependents to support.

The selective service or draft plan is designed exactly to avoid this complication. It would call first those who are freest to go and would provide deferred classifications according to a definite plan for those needed in agriculture, industry, or at home.

Mark Sullivan recently pointed out in his newspaper column that among the 10,000,000 unemployed, including hundreds of thousands drawing Government stipends through the CCC. NYA, or WPA, there must be many who would find the Army genuinely a good job. He did not propose conscription of these groups; the burden of his article was an argument for volunteer recruitment.

If a draft should be directed merely or primarily at those who are out of work, there would be ground for a nationwide outcry of protest. Americans do not want what the Boston Globe describes as "raising an Army strictly on a class basis," especially taking advantage of the unfortunate, but rather "an Army reflecting a complete cross-section of our entire population, representative of all income brackets, and symbolical of a national unity."

This is what a selective service system should achieve. The deferment of men who are in necessary or key positions in industry, whose going would disrupt production, would naturally result in the prior calling of a number not employed and not married. But it is possible to conceive of situations in which the draft might and probably would take numbers of single, employed men and leave openings for the employment in their places of men now idle who have family responsibilities.

The great object of the draft has been well stated by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who administered the last one, as "to get the necessary men with the least possible interference with family, educational, and economic life." On this basis, prompt passage of the Burke-Wadsworth Bill now in Congress and inauguration of a selective service system for training should contribute at the same time to national defense and to national tranquillity.

Getting Ahead of the Weather

Forecasting five days ahead amounts almost to "doing something" about the weather. It is an extension of the practice of forearming by forewarning, which makes the Weather Bureau an essential and usually reliable adviser. Jokes about the "weather man" are not made by those whose livelihood looks to him for opinion as to what the weather is about to do. Proverbs preceded meteorology, and observational experience of clouds and winds, handed down from generation to generation, gave seamen and farmers a certain degree of weather wisdom.

In 1823, when the English physicist John Frederick Daniell published his Meteorological Essays, there was no more than the faint beginnings of meteorology. The Royal Society in London had a few instruments—thermometers, a barometer, and a rain-gauge—which it didn't take very good care of, and the direction of the wind was occasionally noted by looking at a weathercock in the neighborhood.

Such observation of the upper air was a necessary beginning of the air-mass analysis developed by the Norwegian meteorologists, Vilhelm and Jacob Bjerknes, brought to the United States by Dr. Carl-Gustaf Rossby. Study of the upper air as visible preceded the invention of the radiosonde, the little box that goes up ten or a dozen miles by balloon and automatically reports by radio the conditions of pressure, temperature, and humidity through which it ascends. Here then, reported from a network of stations, is a vast accretion of data about the state of the atmosphere; what, so to speak, the weather is doing here, there, and everywhere. From this the "weather man" determines what he thinks in specific localities it will be doing next. Expansion of meteorological knowledge makes possible an extension of the time limit within which the "weather man" may reasonably express an opinion.

Roman Triumph

For Italy the capture of British Somaliland is an important gain; for Britain it is a minor loss, but a loss. There is no good in blinking the fact that the British would have preferred to hold the "back door to Ethiopia." It is true that the British troops from Berbera can be well employed as "reinforcements at more important points." But that only emphasizes the difficulties at those other points, notably Palestine and Egypt, on either side of the Suez.

Mussolini can make quite a triumph out of Somaliland. It does not give him power to stop British shipping through the Red Sea and Suez. It does not bring his bombers much closer to the important British base at Aden. But it may impress the Arabs behind Aden, and it helps morale in Italy. British defense had counted on the French at Djibouti; without them, it was no disgrace for the small, lightly equipped British force to evacuate before an Italian army many times as large. But the Italians apparently made impressive speed through desert and mountains.

Why the British didn't make more effort to hold Somaliland raises questions. Couldn't part of the Indian Army have been used there? Couldn't it have tied up Italian forces which may now move on the Sudan? Is the great French army in Syria neutral or can it be used by the Axis Powers against Palestine? Mussolini's victory must be tempered by the fact that his East African forces are cut off from supplies, but the secondary meaning of British withdrawal may be read in Mr. Churchill's statement that "far larger operations are impending in the Middle East."

Memorials to Flight

Very appropriately, the city of Dayton, Ohio, has just dedicated a memorial to its two illustrious sons, Wilbur and Orville Wright. With their names more than with any other will always be associated the achievement of the age-long human ambition to fly—an ambition which, alas, has changed the world both for better and for worse.

The address of former Governor James M. Cox in unveiling the monument brings up the long controversy between the Wright brothers and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. At this time it seems singularly unfortunate that the plane used at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903, should rest in the Science Museum in London, rather than in the land of the inventors. In 1928, the Smithsonian endeavored to make amends in the matter of credit, theretofore claimed for its former secretary, Samuel P. Langley, and acknowledged that "to the Wrights belongs the credit of making the first successful flight with a power-propelled heavier-than-air machine carrying a man."

It would be timely now for Government officials, since the Smithsonian is a public institution, to inquire if a satisfactory understanding cannot be reached by which Orville Wright, the surviving brother, would permit the plane to be returned to America. Its presence would add meaning to the sculptured memorial in Dayton.

Yet in some measure there rests in the hands of every individual in the world the possibility to help raise an even more enduring, more beautiful, and more significant memorial to all the pioneers of flight than can be chiseled from stone or housed in a museum. That memorial is a type of world organization and a habit of beneficent thought whereby the art of aviation will never be devoted to destructive purposes but will contribute solely to the enrichment of human living.

Our Readers Say—

A Large Army Needed Now

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hitler, in a recent speech, said he proposed to crush England, and Goebbels within a week thereafter announced that Germany intended to dominate the world. It is a struggle between dictatorships and democracies. This morning's news (July 31st) states: "German propaganda on a worldwide front is doing its best to convince everybody that the assault on England will be over and another smashing Nazi victory recorded by Oct. 1."

If that should prove true, what would it mean? It would mean that Germany would control most of the British navy, the French navy, the Italian navy, as well as her own, together with most of the transport ships of the world, and be capable of landing in the United States within a few weeks a couple of million or more highly trained soldiers with their mechanized equipment.

America cannot assemble a large army too soon; a grave peril confronts us.

Great Falls, Mont. DUDLEY CROWTHER

What Value Armaments?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In most current thought on the subject of conscription two very important ideas seem to be neglected. Assuming that we agree that Fascism is the thing we are fighting, we should remember that Fascism has taken over only two countries entirely from without. Those countries are Denmark (pitifully small) and Ethiopia (very backward). Fascism could not take over any highly industrialized large country (i.e., United States, France, Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc.) without support from within the country. Fascism will not come here unless we want to yield. Fascism can, however, and according to the present trend today, will come from within as a result of our inability to solve our economic difficulties. No amount of arms or conscription can fight an idea.

The second point is that once conscription has been adopted it will cost the taxpayers about one billion extra dollars a year. In order to make the public willing to pay for this added burden (to say nothing of the cost of our armament program) it is necessary to create the illusion of impending danger. To create this state of mind, sound thinking will have to be abandoned and the press and radio will find it their patriotic duty to keep up morale by encouraging war hysteria. And now, as never before, we need cool heads and common sense in our dealings with other nations. DON BOOZ

Fargo, N. D.

"Dedicated to the Great Task"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Lincoln in his brief Gettysburg address uttered the essential and eternal hope of American democracy. It seems to me in these distressing times, with our country facing the threat of involvement in a world civil war, "testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure," that we need to be reminded again and again by our papers that "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Belfast, Maine DELMAR B. LOVEJOY

Two Watchdogs Are Better Than One

Unemployment and "Uncontrolled Spending"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor a short time ago, Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond mentions as one of several reasons for Mr. Willkie's Democratic support, the "uncontrolled spending which has not accomplished any of its objectives, since there remain 10,000,000 unemployed."

I know the Monitor always tries to be fair but I question the accuracy of that part of this article which I have quoted.

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research and the American Federation of Labor, there were 15,653,000 out of work on March 1st, 1933, and unofficial figures from the current U. S. census show a net increase of about 8,000,000 to the working population of the nation since then. Had industrial conditions remained unchanged, it is clear that there would now be nearly 24,000,000 idle, instead of Mr. Drummond's estimated 10,000,000.

But this is not all; among those counted as unemployed are about 2,000,000 engaged in such emergency work as W. P. A., C. C. C., etc., thus showing 16,000,000 gain in employment.

I am a Democrat who believes that the President has accomplished great good; nevertheless I am thinking seriously of voting for Mr. Willkie, who has promised to continue and improve the Administration's social reform measures.

Doctor Gallup estimates that there are 12,000,000 independent voters, and that most of them voted for Roosevelt in 1936. The balance are about equally divided politically. Most independent voters supported Roosevelt because they favor such New Deal measures as old age pensions; child welfare laws; minimum wage legislation; Federal emergency work, and—where necessary—direct relief. Willkie cannot win without their votes; why then alienate them by far-flung attacks upon the New Deal as a whole?

Neither Mr. Willkie nor the Republican platform has asked for the repeal of a single New Deal law; why then create the fear that they are endangered?

Some need to be and will be amended; and the President's refusal to admit the need is a strong argument against his re-election. There are few real differences in the position of the opposing candidates; among them are the wisdom of a third term; the question as to whether or not the expenditure of billions has been to the best advantage; and last, but not least; the advisability of consolidating the gains already made before attempting more pioneer efforts in new fields.

These are important differences, and a campaign based upon them will be fair and just, as well as politically strong.

Victoria, Mo. EDWARD M. PEABODY

German "Protection"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The countries invaded by Germany have a right to expect to be fed by Germany. They laid down their arms and gave up everything for Germany's protection.

If I were in Hitler's position, I would see to it that the invaded countries were fed even if Germany had to pinch a little herself to do it. Not to do so would be courting revolutionary ideas and I don't think Hitler can afford that Germany asserts she was starved and suppressed. She knows how she felt and what she did about it. Other countries will feel the same and act accordingly.

My sympathies are all with the people who have been betrayed into surrender yet I feel that they all gave in too easily. My greatest concern now is for England.

West Orange, N. J. ETHEL TIMPER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Vatican and the New World

By Erwin D. Canham

Substantially the whole of Latin America is Roman Catholic. Within the United States there is a large number of adherents of this faith. Therefore Vatican policy in this crucial period is of great relevance, particularly in its effect upon citizens of nations that are still neutral.

Since the World War, the major tenet of Vatican policy has been opposition to Communism, which was boastfully an anti-religious movement. And, as left-wing governments tended in the direction of Communism, the Vatican tended to be critical of them, and to be sympathetic with right-wing governments. That was in the nature of things.

This policy meant that the Vatican was rather receptive to, if a bit dubious about, Italian Fascism after it had established itself; for Mussolini stamped out Communism in Italy. The early battle of National Socialism in Germany against the Centre (Catholic) Party, its growing hostility to the Roman Church and bitter attacks upon its leaders within Germany, meant that the Vatican was wary of the Hitler movement, despite Herr Hitler's personal adherence.

During the Spanish Civil War, the Vatican's tolerance toward authoritarian dictatorships reached its highest point. The Spanish Loyalists, with some Communist support from within and without, were taken to be the arch enemies of the Roman Church. The Fascist and Nazi interventionists were regarded as crusaders and protectors.

* * *

It took some time after the conclusion of the Spanish Civil War for the Vatican to swing around where it could both recognize and act upon the obvious menace to its interests which was presented by totalitarianism. The Roman Catholic Church could perhaps co-operate with authoritarianism; indeed, it had often done so in the past. But totalitarianism was something different, something that distinctly trespassed on the province of the church, something that claimed complete sway over the individual, and even advanced a new paganism.

Particularly under the influence of Cardinal Pacelli, who became Pope Pius XII, the Vatican assumed an anti-Axis attitude. It began to respond to historic traditions and tenets: the primary axiom that an all-powerful State is a threat and menace to a church which claims similar powers. Since the Middle Ages, the Vatican has struggled against too-powerful lay monarchs. It was seen how very violative of the individual's relationship with the Church was the totalitarian State in practice. And this was a most fundamental point.

As the Vatican began to exert itself more freely in an anti-Axis sense, President Roosevelt began to co-operate with it. There were a number of interchanges. Regular contact was maintained through Cardinal Mundelein. The American President, as a non-European leader in the anti-aggression forces, regarded the Vatican as a powerful ally. It was the only organization with lines still extending across frontiers into Germany, with powerful connections therein.

Shortly thereafter came the Berlin-Moscow agreement, which confirmed the Vatican's worst fears and put all its enemies into one camp. Then came the ruthless conquest of that very Catholic nation, Poland. Thereupon, President Roosevelt appointed Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative in Vatican City. This act, soundly criticized for long-standing American reasons as a violation of the separation of Church and State, was claimed to be something quite different when viewed only in its diplomatic sense. In that light, it was an anti-Axis stroke, and one that might have real utility as time went on.

* * *

So the situation continued throughout last winter and spring. But with the completion of Nazi conquests of the European Continent, the Vatican lost its freedom of action. Nothing was left. It was as much a prisoner in Rome as it had been in 1870 or other historic moments of captivity. And presently announcements of Vatican-Berlin negotiations were made. The Vatican had bent once more to the storm, to avoid more severe damage. It was co-operating with the continentally all-powerful Nazi-Fascist alliance.

What does this co-operation mean for the New World? Undoubtedly the Rome and Berlin dictators realize that the Roman Catholic Church has influence in the Americas. In return for agreements governing church interests in Czechoslovakia or Austria, which are already in process of negotiation, the dictators will exact a price. Will it be Vatican influence to open the way to the Nazi-Fascist thrust in Latin America? Will followers of Vatican policy in the United States flock in increasing numbers to the isolationist cause, which already includes many of its most prominent lay leaders? Or will American Roman Catholics follow their own patriotic bent, whatever Vatican policy may become in Europe?

These are grave questions, bearing in a practical political sense on the outcome of the present isolationist debates in Washington. They may be able to turn the tide one way or another in Latin America. It is a situation not to be overlooked.

The Wide Horizon

Half a Loaf at Havana

By Clarence H. Haring

Robert Woods Bliss Professor of Latin-American History and Economics, Harvard University

A fortnight's interval since the Havana Conference provides perspective for a more considered view of its achievements.

The most difficult problems confronting the delegates at Havana were two: The status of territorial possessions in the New World, belonging to European nations conquered by Germany; and the marketing of the surplus production of Latin America.

Both Brazil and Argentina, the two premier republics of South America, stated in advance of the Conference they would admit of no agreement which in any way infringed upon their sovereignty. All of the republics, however weak or small, intend jealously to guard their right to decide their own destinies. In spite of our Good Neighbor policy so vigorously pursued during the past decade, many of them are still suspicious of North American hegemony, still wonder whether our protection may not be dangerous to their own liberties. For this reason they may hesitate to consent to an exchange of air and naval bases, to the standardization of military equipment, or to any common military and naval policy.

The Latin-American countries may even be skeptical of our ability to protect the entire hemisphere against European aggression. They have before them the fate of the smaller nations of Western Europe which were unable to depend upon the defense promises of England and France, however sincere these promises may have been.

* * *

The problem of European possessions in the Western Hemisphere arises from the possibility that Hitler may demand control of the French and English colonies in the event of a complete German victory in Europe. Such a transfer of sovereignty would be squarely in conflict with traditional United States policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine. Most of the colonies lie in the region of the Caribbean, and in German hands would be pointed at the very heart of our defense system, the Panama Canal, to say nothing of their importance as bases for attack upon United States shores.

In the Declaration of Havana the twenty-one American republics adopted as their own the United States interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine on the "transfer" question. They also provided for a method of joint responsibility in the guardianship of these territories which leaves the United States free to act in an emergency, alone or with other interested States, yet in the name of all the American nations. At the same time any of the twenty-one governments is left free to stand aside from the actual measures taken to carry out the policy.

On this most dangerous issue the principle of Pan-American solidarity has survived; the precept of the sovereign equality and responsibility of all American States is maintained; yet the special interests and superior striking power of the United States are given appropriate recognition.

* * *

The talked-of cartel plan under which an Inter-American Export Corporation, financed by the United States, would buy the principal products of Latin America for resale or storage, does not seem to have been seriously entertained at Havana. There is no hope of consuming the surpluses in inter-American trade. The only solution is liquidation in postwar Europe, or dumping into the sea. Nor if the cartel lasted could the United States hope to limit or control Latin-American production in the interests of international equilibrium. That United States taxpayers would tolerate the financial burden involved of from 600 million to a billion dollars, is extremely doubtful.

Latin Americans, it need scarcely be added, are distrustful of permitting the United States to secure control of the entire foreign commerce of the Hemisphere. They would not only sell to us their exports, but would have to purchase through us most of their imports as well. Meantime, from Germany they receive alternatively threats of reprisal and promises of a lucrative post-war trade. Dr. Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics, declared recently that America must trade on Nazi terms or not at all. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of the Latin-American nations favor selling in any market which can buy their products.

The agreements at Havana consequently look to more limited and temporary arrangements designed to protect single nations in an emergency. In no case can the United States hope to occupy the place of Europe in the Latin-American economy. It must permit the southern republics to trade with any power that dominates Europe if they believe it to their interests to do so.

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